PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,501—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7011
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603		
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10500
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	5960
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	9500
30th ,,	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,877	Semmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,915	Boyer	2nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on 6th June, at 10 a.m., weather permitting, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR EAST AFRICA,

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Marmugoa, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905
* † MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	25th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 900.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date	Year
MASSILIA	J. Thomsen	5091	6th	June,
ARABIA	G. Read	3586	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Scalfo Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3080	19th	Sept.
PARSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3586	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
121, MEADOW'S STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Best Zephyr	25 8
Oxford	21 0
Soft Gauze	18 0
Twill	10 8
Dress	24-0 27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33 0

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. MRS L'ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	49 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 18	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 18	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that a REVISED TIME TABLE of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be introduced with effect from MONDAY next, the 5th June, 1905.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay 20th May, 1905.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the six months ended 31st December, 1904, at the Rate of Rs (60) Rupees Sixty, per Share of Rs 1,000 paid up will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st June 1905, at the Office of the Company No 6 Hornby Row from 11 a.m to 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 23rd May.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT Mfg. CO., LD.
Bombay, 31st May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,
GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 12th June 1905, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for different Municipal Hospitals, for the period ending 30th June, 1906.

II. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

III. Forms of Tender and contract can be had on payment of Re Two from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

IV. Tenders should be superscribed "Supply of Clothing to Municipal Hospitals, and enclosed in covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the date above mentioned.

V. A deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the Clothing tendered for should accompany the Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) the amount shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract deposits.

VI. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract will have to be made immediately on intimation, by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VII. With each Tender samples of Clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderers. It is not necessary that the samples should be of the same colours as those of the Office but they should be of the same quality.

VIII. Tenderers have the option of Tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the Schedule or for the whole of the Supplies.

IX. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpogly,
30th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
COAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th Prox. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, being the Byculla Bridge and next to Superintendent Noian's bungalow and opposite the Gold Mohur Castle, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as sliding dining table and chairs, sideboard with mirror, dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, marbletop tables and teapoys, drawing room side and corner cabinets revolving top office table and seats, iron safe, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, almyras, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, Brussels and Cambay carpets, picture, glassware, crockery and plated ware, ebonized sympathetic brass bound square piano in good order, lady's and gent's banjo by Hoses, Singer's hand sewing Machines, table ornaments, windproof lamps etc., the property of O. M. P. CLYNE, Esq.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED a good TAILOR, capable of cutting out and making young Ladies' School Dresses, &c. Preference given to young widow in need of a home. No objection to Ayah with above qualification. Apply to Box 3151 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. References charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pallipi and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription 15s. 15 per year including postage.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to H. E. Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette "Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALOKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. COUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

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Suppliers by the Bottle

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked on a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thatping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang,		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev. E. David, Madras writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. Williams, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ALBUMEN, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Rasapaglat, Bengal.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION.
TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch). Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

J. OAKES & CO.

TAXIDERMISTS, Tanners, Furriers, Leather Dressers and Merchants, Leather Goods Manufacturers and General Commission Agents, Bombay. Please send for our price list.

OF COURSE YOU WANT

HARNESS; Saddlery; a Leather trunk, case, bag, etc., repaired cheaply but reliably. We do it and also Manufacture Harness and Saddlery Sundries; Solid Leather trunks, bags, cases, etc. Please send for our price list.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Bombay.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT our General Commission Agency Transacts Business of every description, Pin to an anchor. Nothing barred. Please send for our interesting and useful price list.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED

In Delhi a MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of one pair of Compound Condensing Engines and Boilers. One with First Class Boiler Certificate preferred. Salary Rs. 150 to commence with. Accommodation partially furnished provided.

Apply with copies of testimonials to

A. JOHN & CO.
Agra.

FOR SALE

IN SIMLA A first class PRINTING PRESS and PLANT in good working order. For full particulars apply to Box No. 3399 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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By Sir William Moore. Rs. 9-0

TROPICAL DISEASES
A Manual of Diseases of Warm Climates. By P. Manson. Rs. 9-3

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Of the English Language, Rs. 2-10

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WAGES CALCULATOR, Re. 1

GARDENING IN INDIA,
By G. Marshall Woodrow, Re. 1-14

VEGETARIAN & SIMPLE DIET
By Colonel A.R. Kenny-Herbert, Rs. 3-1

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Or Solecisms to be avoided.
By A Member of the Aristocracy, Rs. 1-14.

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CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

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The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom, and from all classes of society with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the **Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.)** animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free on all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

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Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2338 tons, Captain J R Clarke, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Prome, 2299 tons, Captain T Field, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th May with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1640 tons, Captain F M Crooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 22nd May with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2585 tons, Captain E M Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss Hurjee and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain H J Willsher, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr R J Cox, Mr S Willer Mr J M Keir, one native and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr P Pestonjee Kaka, Mr A Eduljee, Captain, Mr M Moshby, Mr P D Souza, 2 others and 11 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr H G C ...Somer Ville Cruiser
R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Survey Steamer
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr A Rowand...Aden...1-6-5..R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 31.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Kingdon			M Mackenzie & Co
Hasheni	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Nadir	2941	Collier	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
Okha	3539	Willsher			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Monford	China		B & P S N Co
Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			K Nixon & Co
Stanley Hall	2260	Nuttall			K Nixon & Co
Landoura	2136	Moxon			M M & Co
Bunderath	1358	Tope			A Strandes
Ahmadi	1640	Crooks			B P S N Co
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Rit Bachelor	1141	Finn's	M'seilles	3-6	T M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	3500	Weir	Amsterdam	10-6	F Muir & Co
D&E	Diego Suarez	3477	LeMond	Dunkirk	3-6	K N & Co
F	Scalda	3438	Tyrrell	N Y	F M M & Co	
G	Sultan	1781	Barlnester	Zanziba	5-8	A Strandes
K	Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul	H'burg	15-6	W & A G Co
L	Moshtari	1110	Coates	Aden	7-3	B P S N & Co
M	Union La Digue ship	242	Rault	Seichelles	12-6	G M Aboo
P	Secondee	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	5-6	H S Sidick
Q	Shahristan	1860	Sadjer	Leith	6-6	E Latham & Co

100 tons crane

Lama	940	Neilson	K'chi	2-6	M M & Co

P. D. H. W.

Courland	760	Ebrahim		1-6	Shped & Co
Bahaduri	529	Falcera	Karachi	3 6	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	353	Falcera	Bhavnagar	2-6	Shpd & Co

P. D., M. D. D.

Puri	643	Ahmed	M'lore	1-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson	Lpool	31-5 F M & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	6-6 W & A G & Co
3	Springwell	1943	Woodruff	Antwerp	3-6 M M & Co
4	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	K'chi	1-6 F Mnir & Co
5	Trieste	3203	Mistrodigo	Trieste	2-6 A L S N Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	3 6 P & O Co
7	Imperator	2441	Mosca	Trieste	7-6 A L S N Co
	Schoenfels	3709	Denker	K'chi	3-6 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3513	Cubitt	Aden	3 6 P & O Co
12	Persia	1198	Haughton	London	10-5 P & O Co

V. D. H. W.

Dwarka	762	LeGrand			Busreh 1-8 MM & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Ahmadi s	Crooks	Jeddah May 22
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Calcutta May 18
	Warora s	Peck	Calcutta May 12

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Lord Kelvin s	Beckerleg	Calcutta
	Prome s	Field	Liverpool
	Putiala s	Willshor	Zanzibar &c
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Hull

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Morocco, Boxhall for Hull via Karachi
" Imperator, Mosca for Trieste &c
" Dwarka, LeGrand Persian Gulf

The steamer Hydra, entered for loading yesterday for Bangkok &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
26	Florida	Pondichery
26	Babalan	Tuticorin
28	Clan Farquhar	Coast
29	Sirsa	Calcutta
25	Warconga	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 30th ultimo afternoon via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Urquhart s—19 cwt oil cake New Mofussil Company 101 cwt gum, V Madhowjee 76 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 39 bales wool The Bombay Co; 2) bales wool, B Hurbham.

Massilia s—100 bales wool M Ratansi, 9 bales wool David Sasson and Co; 30 bales wool J M Rahimtoola 44 bales wool and 31 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 3168 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil Company; 65 bales wool S Ebrahimbhoy, 40 bales wool M Ranjidas, 3 casks chloride of zinc P Vishram and Co 5001 cwt fenugreec, Volkart Bros. 32 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co 56 bales wool 23 bales goat hair M Joomabhoy and Co; 700 cwt myrabollams P Lukhmidas and Co;

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—175 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola 100 cwt gum C G H Dholabhoy and Co; 19000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros; 501 cwt kurdee seed A Blaschcck and Co; 428 cwt dry ginger V Hurridas; 160 cwt dry ginger 22½ cwt cardamom seed and 30 cwt kajoo nuts M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Arcadia s—5 1-4 cwt ivory J Ruttonji

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher 4001 cwt cottonseed M Ratansi 2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 30,040 cwt cottonseed and 1808 cwt linseed Rall Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 102 bales cotton Gadum and Co; 25 bales hemp M Somji

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Chattan s—16000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 24000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 26914 cwt linseed Ralli Bros;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Bachelor s—1200 cwt wheat J Fachiri 50 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Company; 24 bales silk waste King King and Co

Massilea s—5 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Bachelor s—100 bales cottou Prier de Saone and Co; 2000 cwt linseed W and A Graham and Co

Diego Suarez s—8033 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—5000 cwt linseed J Fachiri

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imerator s—3 pots rose oil A A Rehim

FOR ANTWERP.

Spring well s—2000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy 400 cwt mustardseed Baner and Krause 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 492 bales cotton fly and waste and 302 bales hemp Visram and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton Guddum and Co; 110 bales cotton fly Peerbhoy 2 bundles carpets G P Stavrides and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—228 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Trieste s—228 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4 pots geranium oil L Ramji

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—300 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 7 bales piece goods Sasson J David and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—2000 bales twist David Sasson and Co.

THE following is the official statement of deaths reported from plague during the week ending 20th May in the districts of the Punjab, including all Municipal towns :—Jullundur 2,024, Hoshiarpur 686, Gurdaspur 1,350, Sialkot 1,493, Ludhiana 1,349, Lahore 4,419, Ambala 450, Ferozepore 754, Amritsar 2,183, Gujrat 1,373, Jhang 121, Gujranwala 2,154, Rawalpindi 35, Shapur 208, Karnal 609, Gurgaon 474, Hissar 456, Rohtak 966, Jhelum 29, Delhi 326, Montgomery 61, Dera Ghazi Khan 7, and Lyallpur 16, Patiala State 1,616 Kapurthala State 240, Maler Kotla State 31, Jind State 65, Kalsia State 30, Faridkot State 29, Nabha State 442 and Pataudi State 18. Total for the Province 24,214. Total for the previous week 30,392. Total for the corresponding week of the previous year 21,295.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 30.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	491 1/4	=	— 1/2
3 do. Rentes	99 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 3/4	=	+ 1/2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 13/16	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3/4	=	— 5/16
2 months hence	26 7/16	=	— 3/8
Spot in New York	closed	=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 18	=	— 1/2
Berlin "	20 48 3/4	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	closed	=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/8 per cent	=	+ 1/3
7 day market loans	2 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 10 1/2 sellers, tone dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 buyers, tone steady

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Dunbarmoor and Yola.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·69 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June 4·55 —2	June-July 4·55 —3	July-Aug. 4·56 —4
Aug.-Sept. 4·54 —4	Sep.-Oct. 4·54 —4	Oct.-Nov. 4·54 —4
Nov.-Dec 4·54 —4	Dec.-Jan. 4·54 —4	Jan.-Feb. 4·55 —3

New York Market closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 30th May 1905 :—

Cotton	14,577 bales.
Wheat	60,225 cwts.
Linseed	30,127 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,6 3 do
Gingellyseed	413 do
Poppyseed	3,425 do
Groundnuts	2,157 do
Castorseed	884 do
Rice	12,045 do
Myrabollams	3,304 do
Cottonseed	32,097 do
Mowrasced	490 do
Gram	9,442 do
Joowar	18,365 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s, 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	137
Shanghai 30	do.	...	192
Japan 30	do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	...	...	98 13
1st Settlement	...	...	98 13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 11th May	5	do.

SEEDS,

LINSEED—Tone easier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready business done	7	9	0
September	7	14	0

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	4	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready Sellers	8	2	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	28	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready ...	4	13	0 per cwt.
Do. Do forward ..	4	11	6 do.
Jubbulpore Pissi	29	12	per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales
Imports 10 000

May-June 4·59 +4	June-July 4·59 +4	July-Aug 4 60 +4
Aug.-Sept. 4·58 +4	Sept.-Oct. 4·58 +4	Oct.-Nov 4·58 +4
Nov-Dec. 4·58 +4	Dec-Jan. 4·58 +4	Jan-Feb. 4·59 +4

COTTON.—The local market is easier, and rates are quoted Rs. 1 to 2 lower all round. The enquiry from all sides is limited.

The "Satta" market opened easier, and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 239. After receipt of the Liverpool opener the price rose to Rs. 240 1-2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	...	176	166 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	...	187	177 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...	180	170 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	...	192	185 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	...	182 176
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	...	184 178
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G)		194	187 ...
Akola do. M.-G.)			
Oomra good staple (M.-G.)...	...	203	196 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	...	196	190 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	200	194 ...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	212	208 204
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	...	198	191 ...
Do (H.-G.) ...	...	195	188 180
Dharwar (S.-G.)...	...	...	210
Westerns ...	...	...	198

May.

FRENCH RUBBER IMPORTS.

The rubber market in Bordeaux which for years has been of no importance has, thanks to the persistent efforts of an interested circle of firms, suddenly become very active. Bordeaux should soon rise to be a formidable competitor of the two chief European rubber trade centres, Liverpool and Antwerp. The Bordeaux rubber import chiefly from French West Africa, and in smaller quantities from Madagascar, New Caledonia, Java, South America and Mexico, amounted in the year 1901 to 348,000 killograms, in 1903 to 1,097,997 killograms or more than three times as much. The Orleans Railway Co. saw what large traffic the increasing rubber trade in Bordeaux would bring and granted special transport rates to this product, which enabled Bordeaux not only to provide material to all the French rubber factories, but also many German, English, American, Belgian and Russian establishments. Bordeaux exported to these countries in 1903 1,001,774 killograms against 379,000 in 1902. Paris latterly has been trying through the formation of a Colonial Rubber Company, the shareholders of which are chiefly members of the great French automobile and bicycle firms, to make Paris the centre of the French Rubber trade. On the other hand those interested in Bordeaux have addressed a demand to the Government asking that that port should be made the entrepot for all rubber exported from French West Africa. If this be granted, it would mean that all the rubber now going thence to Liverpool and Antwerp should in future go to Bordeaux.

IN consequence of the North Americans including Germany in their travels, that well-known product of German house industries, the Black Forest Cuckoo-Clock has found a brisk market in the United States of recent years. The clock, even after paying its import duty of 40 per centad valorem, suits the American taste for cheap prices for it sells there in its miniature form as low as thirty or forty cents; but the average price is from one dollar to fifty or sixty dollars. These latter sorts are really masterpieces of wood-carving. There are clocks of this superior caste without as well as with the cuckoo-call. It is worthy of remark that the Black Forest clockwood carvers frequently use North American wood, which is more suited to their work than the German sorts that grow in their own neighbourhood. In the Black Forest United States orders are very popular especially as they mean large exports. Brazil also offers a good market for these cuckoo-clocks, and a New York firm is about to start a branch there for this trade.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SWAYNE—May 24, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant O R Swayne, DSO, R G A, of a son.

YOUNG—May 22, at Murree, the wife of Captain D C Young, 4th Gurkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAHON—NEE—May 25, by the Revd J B Berghmans, S J at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Sealdah, Patrick John Francis Mahon, only son of Mrs Eliza Mahon and the late Francis Thomas Mahan to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs Mary Jane Nee and the late Festus Nee of North Shields, England.

DEATHS.

HAWKES—May 22, at Rangoon, Henry Walter, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, second son of Surgeon-Captain H Hawkes, (Retired), of malarious fever, aged 25 years and 3 months.

HEMINGWAY—May 24 at Simla, Kitty, the dearly loved wife of R E Hemingway, ICS, Central Provinces.

MANN—May 16, at Umballa, Henry Robert Mann, Mechanic, E I Railway Workshops, Lillooah, leaving a wife and two children, to mourn his loss, aged 35 years.

YOUNG—May 24, at Calcutta, Prudence, widow of the late George Johnston Young, Esq, age 74 years, 3 months and 20 days.

IN THE EVENT OF WEAKNESS

Through any cause whatever, tired nerves, overwork, that general feeling of listlessness,

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

is the one thing which will put you right.

Containing very powerful nerve foods, its action is remarkably quick and efficacious, rejuvenating the system in a wonderfully short space of time.

One bottle will be sufficient to prove to you how strengthening it is.

Price per Bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h, 33m. High water 10-42m., 10-16a, Low water, 3-49m., 4-21a.
Royal Artillery Aquatic Sports. Back Bay Swimming Bath.
Association Football: Government Telegraph vs. Parel Gymkhana.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 15 p.m. to-day.

MESSRS. J. OAKES & Co.—Attention is drawn to an advertisement of a new firm of Taxidermists, Tanners and Furriers, on p. 2. A neatly got up price list of the firm will give an idea of the business transacted by them. Their head office and show rooms are at Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GOLABCHAND AND WADIA.—Mr. Jehangir Korshasp Dadachanji an attorney of the Bombay High Court, has joined the firm of Messrs. Edgelow Golabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, and henceforth the firm will be known as Messrs. Edgelow Golabchand Wadia and Co.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MILLS.—The adjourned general meeting of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit presiding. At the meeting a poll was taken on the resolutions passed at the previous meeting, which declared a dividend of Rs. 60 per share and re-electing Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy and Manockji Cowasji Petit, Directors. As the result of the poll 1,259 notes were recorded for, and 621 against the resolutions.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	True to the Flag ... F Von Blon
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Valse	Anje D'Amour ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Talisman ... Middleton
March	Semper Fidelis ... J P Souza
Polka	The Linnet (Piccolo Solo) ... Broket
Valse	Country Girl ... Kufert
Galop	Fizz ... Tinney

SAILANA NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing from Sailana on the 28th May says:—Weather is dry and hot during the day time. Temperature registers 88° in the morning, and 102° in the evening. The nights are agreeably cool and comfortable, and the general health of the town is fairly good.—Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan, is going to night to Jaora on a few days' leave to attend the marriage ceremonies of his niece, the daughter of Pandit Tribhovannathji Sahib, the Assistant Minister of Jaora State.—His Highness Bijeysingji Sahib, the Maharavalji of Dungarpur in Mewar bagged two tigers in the jungles of Dungarpur.—Mr. Modi, B.A. the tutor of the Sailana Princes is away at Rutlam on short leave

THE FRAUDULENT JEW MERCHANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur inquired into and disposed of two more charges of cheating preferred against Solomon Rahiman a Jew, describing himself a merchant. The accused obtained goods on approval and did not pay for them. Inspector Murray led the evidence, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to suffer four months' further imprisonment with hard labour. The accused also pleaded guilty to the remaining twenty-seven charges and was awarded one day's nominal imprisonment on each count.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Ramchandra Yeshwant, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five. The evidence showed that the deceased was formerly a tally clerk but was now unemployed. He had been ailing for several months past and considered his life a burden to him. He had been to his native country whence he returned to Bombay about a month ago and put up at Mahim. When last seen he appeared to be in great distress. On Tuesday last his body was found lying on the six feet space between the up and down goods line of the new goods siding in the old Byculla station. His head and hands were severed from the body, evidently by his being run over by a railway train. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by allowing his head to be severed from the body by a railway engine or rolling stock passing over him.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. H. Ballantine, Assistant Collector of Abkari charged one Mahomed Yacub, a Mahomedan, with possessing and selling cocaine without a license. Mr. Kotwall, pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence given by Mr. Ballantine, it appeared that in consequence of certain information previously received, he proceeded to Falkland Road at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. He was accompanied by Abkari Inspector D. Banaji and the Police Inspectors Sullivan and Patterson. They stopped at some distance from the house in which the accused lived and sent a man with Rs. 50 in currency notes which had been previously marked to purchase cocaine. The accused received the money from the man and gave him sixteen bottles of cocaine. The police and the Abkari Officers then raided the house and on searching it, found forty-four more bottles of cocaine. The case was adjourned.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought up on remand and again charged William Griffiths, an ex-soldier with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by Sub-Inspector Lyon on the evening of the 21st May for behaving in a disorderly manner at Bellasis Road and for assaulting two native boys. As Griffiths was under the influence of liquor and very violent, the Sub-Inspector took him to the Bellasis Road Police Station and proceeded to hand-cuff him when Griffiths gave the officer a severe kick on his side and knocked him down. Eventually the accused was secured with the assistance of some policemen and handcuffed and locked up in the Nesbit Road Police Chowkey. Sub-Inspector Lyon had to go to the St. George's Hospital, where he remained under treatement for three days. The accused admitted that he was drunk, but denied having assaulted the Police Officer. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he acted in a very violent manner and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

SHOOTING INCIDENT AT BYCULLA.

A STRANGE shooting incident occurred at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, early yesterday morning. It appears that about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning Gomes, a ticket-collector at the Byculla station, armed with a revolver, went up to Henderson, another ticket-collector, who was lying asleep on a bench on the bridge. Gomes woke Henderson up and then presented a revolver at his head. The latter struggled to wrest the revolver out of Gomes' hand, but did not succeed, and a scuffle ensued between them. They went struggling down the staircase of the bridge, where Henderson, having freed himself from Gomes' grasp, was running away, when Gomes fired a shot at him, but missed the aim. A report was made to the Railway Police, who arrested Gomes and recovered the revolver and bullet. Gomes will be placed to-day before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, by Constable Minahan of the Railway Police.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR,

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 7

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 7, to-day at 8 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Ayahs should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit at 6-30 a. m. sharp to-day :—

Miss Bushing	Mr P Lewko
Mrs M Brunn	Mr and Mrs Landon and inf
Doctor C Bloch	Mrs P Labanischild and inf
Mr and Mrs R C Busher	Revd Father Luke
Mr Pirooshan Hormusji Cooper	Doctor S Mollirah
Revd W Drew	Mr J M Mollaren
Mr C J Dometracopulo	Mr J Devel
Mr and Mrs H Dickson	Mr N M Pavri
Master Dickson	Mr J Russo
Mrs L Edwards	Baron de Stael Holstein
Miss Teresa Eder	Mr Sambo
Mr Percy Evans	Mrs R Smith
Revd J Fitcher	Mr I Schwaiger
Doctor L J Fernandes	C I C V Trower
Mr and Mrs L Gapp	Mr and Mrs A H Vernede
Mr J W Hepworth	Miss C H Werthmuller
Mr Hans Kafe	Captain Bide Weldon
Mr S M Kirtikar	Mr M Wagenvoort
	Miles M E Young

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie Commander A. Rowand R. I. M., will sail to-day, for Aden with the following details :—Colonel R. Scallon, Staff; Major R. P. C. Schneider, 102nd Grenadiers; Major D. Baker, 112th Infantry; Lieutenant Gout, 9th Infantry, Staff Sergeant Ryder, Ordinance Department; 5 warrant officers, 1 woman, 8 British, detail; 1 hospital assistant, 71 native rank and file, 48 followers and 5 horses.

NABAB'S WEDDING.

On the 25th May, writes a correspondent, the marriage of Mir Musud Alum Khan, eldest son of the Nawab of Bela was performed with the daughter of the Nawab Mohammed Alum Khan brother of

DHARIWAL BLANKETS, PURE SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME CLOTHS

PURE WOOL. SHAWLS (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE WORSTEDS WOOL. CASHMERES SERGES

PURE WOOL. REGIMENTAL SUPPLIES.

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FREDERICK ADYE

(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)

E. W. F. CASTLEMAN

(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)

H. R. SARGENT

(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.

SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.

THIRD WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 5TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing. by .....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by.....E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by.....E.W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by .....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.....E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers .....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport.....by Frederick Adye

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

A COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

The least known portion, perhaps, of the Australian Commonwealth is that immense tract of country, embracing an area of about 323,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres formerly known as Alexandra Land, and constituting the middle of the three sections into which northern or semi-tropical Australia is divided. The country is under the tentative control of the South Australian Government, which is seriously handicapped in its endeavour to develop the rich natural resources of the land by reason of there being no regular communication, save by sea, which involves a voyage round fully one-half of the Island Continent. It is bounded on the north by that portion of the Indian Ocean known as the Arafura Sea, on the east by northern Queensland, on the west by northern Western Australia, and on the south by South Australia. There are several harbours, the principal being Port Darwin, one of the finest in the Commonwealth, and second in magnitude and importance only to Port Jackson. Another fine port of great size is situated at the entrance to the Victoria River. There are several large rivers, most being navigable for a considerable distance. Numerous important discoveries of gold, copper, tin, iron, lead, and other minerals have led many practical men to believe that a great mineral future lies before the territory. Gold was first discovered in September, 1896; since then very many reefs have been discovered, the returns from which have been of an encouraging character, and considerable progress has been made in mining. Alluvial digging has been tried in many places, and several nuggets of considerable size have been obtained. Extensive lodes of rich silver-bearing ores have been found near the Mary River, about 30 miles from Pine Creek; these assayed 50 to 300 ounces of silver to the ton. A gigantic copper lode has been found on the Daly, where a mine known as the Daly River Copper Mine has been worked and a considerable quantity of ore raised. Rich coal seams are known to exist, and recently large quantities of tin have been obtained. A limited portion of the metaliferous country is being worked by Australasian, European, and Chinese syndicates, but the scarcity and dearness of labour has proved a formidable difficulty.

The country is semi-tropical, but white settlers, taking due precautions as regards dietary and personal cleanliness, do not suffer any ill-effects. The rich fertility of the soil is unquestionable. Large blocks of excellent land for growing semi-tropical produce, such as maize, cotton and indigo, are readily obtained at low rates. The plantain and banana grow wherever they are stuck in the ground, and produce excellent fruit. A number of cocoanut-trees planted several years ago are in splendid condition. Pineapples of delicious flavour reach maturity with great rapidity at Palmerston, Port Darwin. The "custard apple," also known as the "soursop," and the "papaya" yield most delicious fruit. The tamarind-tree grows well, and the cultivation of the cinchona tree is being attempted, a large number of cinchona plants having been planted. The guava thrives also, as likewise the rosella. Splendid specimens of the mango are obtained at Port Essington. The lemon and orange trees appear to take kindly to the soil and climate. In vegetables the melon tribe succeeds admirably, and will soon grow as weeds in certain favourable localities. The yam and sweet potato are being cultivated with great success. Arrowroot has been tried on a small scale, and thrives exceedingly well. Experiments with sugarcane have been only partially successful, but of its ultimate profitable cultivation there can be no question. It is believed that the tea-plant would thrive in many districts. Indian corn has been sown in several portions of the territory, and success having attended the experiment, its cultivation will soon be greatly extended. Superior samples by different growers have been exhibited in Adelaide. Inprovender for cattle, the couch-grass thrives in a wonderful manner and is eaten with avidity. The buffalo-grass also promises to grow both rapidly and well.

The cultivation of the soil is, at present, almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, whose operations are principally confined to vegetable gardening. With a view to encourage the cultivation of cotton and other tropical products, the State Parliament, in 1904, passed "The Northern Territory Tropical Products Act," which allows for an area of 5,000 acres being granted to any one person. Terms under agreement of 14 years are made easy. After the first seven years of occupation, in which period a certain area is to be cultivated, rent at the rate of 1-1/2d per acre will be charged. Provided the conditions of the agreement are fully complied with, the fee simple of the land can be acquired on payment of the sum of 2s. 6d. per acre. For cattle and horse breeding the land appears well adapted. Some of the best horses, used in the late South African war, came from the interior of the Territory. The area at present under pastoral lease represents 148,000 square miles, of which 111,997 square miles is declared stocked. There is a considerable area devoted to sheep and goat pasture, and an immense expanse of as yet unoccupied land. The latest returns show the number of horned cattle to be 291,970 horses, 15,763, sheep 51,538, and goats 12,972. Some portions of the pastoral land may be had on application for lease for 42 years at the annual rental of 6d. per square mile for the first seven years, 1s. per square mile for the second seven years and 2s per square mile for the third seven years and for the remainder of the term at such an amount per square mile as shall be fixed by valuation. The population of the Northern Territory, exclusive of aborigines, in 1903, was estimated at 4,132, or 0·01 to the square mile, and this in a country capable of sustaining a population of several millions.

A NEW OLD MALADY. A STRANGE disease is now the subject of much discussion, cerebro-spinal meningitis or cerebral typhus, which is scourging Berlin, and threatens to invade the whole of western Europe. It is an inflammation of the meninges, or of the marrow, of an epidemic nature. Its cause is almost totally ignored, although microbes are mentioned, and particularly a diplococcus discovered by Weichselbaum. The principal symptoms are frantic head-ache, which according to the expression of Tourdes, makes the patient beside himself, a stiffness of the back of the neck and shivering. The onset is overwhelming. The fever rises to 40° and 41° (C.) 104° or 105° F.: if it goes down, a cure follows, if it rises higher, on the contrary, the preceding symptoms are aggravated, convulsions, delirium, coma, and muscular contractions supervene and then death. It must be stated that the illness sometimes attacks the brain, sometimes the marrow. In all cases, the form in which it appears is violent, patients dying in 24, 12, and even in two or three hours. Sometimes, however, the malady drags along for months, but it is then less dangerous. In acute attacks 50 per cent of the patients are carried off, sometimes 70, 90, and even 100 per cent, but according to Laveran 62 per cent is the average. The chief victims are children, adolescents or young recruits, and infection is answerable for the spread of cerebral typhus. This seems established, and it is also known that the malady has eccentric ways, that it respects certain countries, and attacks others. Until 1805, writes M. Henry de Varigny, it was unknown, though that is not the same as saying that it did not exist. But it had not been distinguished and isolated. In 1805 then it made itself known and in a remarkable manner. For twenty-five years it sapped Europe and the United States, this was the first recognised epidemic. Then for some years it lay low; it was never mentioned. Some sporadic cases occurred, no doubt, but not of any importance. In 1837, it woke up, and until 1850, it was at work in Europe again, in the United States and at Algiers—one of the benefits bestowed by conquest. Then followed four years of repose, and from 1854 to 1875 occurred the third epidemic, which scourged a still more extended area than the preceding ones. Then another pause for five years and in 1880 a new awakening without, indeed, much force, and this was followed quickly by a period of repose, which now apparently is replaced by a new phase of activity. We are starting the fifth epidemic known and catalogued. It must be said that it is a rare malady in England, though very frequent in the United States. As for the treatment there is practically none. Some chafing of the lumbar region is about all that is done. It is now the fashionable illness. Should we be very much afraid of it? Certainly not. Cerebral typhus takes a certain time to spread. Then why fear it? As M. H. de Varigny says:—"We live side by side, and permanently, with typhoid fever, kept up at great expense by our municipalities, with scarlet fever, and many other maladies, which kill more of us regularly every year, without our protesting, than even cerebral typhus would, if it came on a visit to us."

BRITISH TRADE WITH NEW YORK. ACCORDING to a table annexed to Consul-General Sir P. Sanderson's report showing the values of the imports and exports at New York, British trade with that port shows a large decrease. Comparing the years 1904 and 1903, imports from the United Kingdom have decreased in value by about £1,500,000, or about 7 per cent., and those from British possessions by about £800,000, or nearly 8 per cent. The largest increase is in the imports from Brazil, the value of which has gone up about £4,000,000, due chiefly to the increased importation of coffee. The imports from the Netherlands and Dutch possessions show an increase of about £1,500,000, and those from Italy about £900,000. The import trade from France and Germany shows a fractional reduction in values. The exports to the United Kingdom have decreased by about £3,000,000, or nearly 10 per cent., and those to British possessions by over £500,000, or about 4 per cent. The chief increases are to China, £1,300,000, representing over 85 per cent., much of which is due to an increased export of petroleum and of cotton cloth, and to the Argentine Republic, £1,000,000, or about 40 per cent where the increase has been spread over a greater number of articles, among the most important of which may be mentioned agricultural implements, petroleum wood, and machinery. The exports to France increased in value by about £750,000 or 15 per cent and those to Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the Netherlands by about £400,000 in each case. On the other hand in addition to the decrease in value of the exports to the United Kingdom and to British possessions, those to Germany have decreased by over £1,000,000, representing about 10 per cent., and to Belgium by nearly a like amount, or over 20 per cent. The exportation of unmanufactured iron and steel shows a value more than four times that of 1903, notwithstanding lower prices and appreciably higher than that of the last five years. The export of steel rails has also recovered, and was rather above an average in 1904.

THE DEARTH OF ARMY OFFICERS. ONE of the home magazines for the current month publishes an enlightening article treating upon the dearth of Army officers by a well-known writer who thinks he has discovered the reason for the "slump." His principal reason for arriving at this conclusion is that, while the pay of the private soldier has increased much in the last thirty years, the officer's pay has remained stationary despite the fact that his work has increased tenfold, and the cost of living has doubled. These are facts concerning the dearth of officers which are only too well known; but here, of course, there is the difficulty that pay cannot be increased without adding to the Army Estimates, and economy is the watchword of the time. Where the authorities are probably wrong is in increasing the uncertainty which surrounds the officer, and the unnecessary expenses that are thrown upon him, sometimes in the matter of uniform, and sometimes in moving from place to place. There can be no doubt that the continual and unnecessary moves to which officers are subjected has caused great discontent. They are sometimes moved four or five times in the course of the year and have to pay most of the expenses of moving their own belongings, to say nothing of the heavy charge which have to be borne by many in the removing of a family. It is this which really hurts them, for they cannot, under such circumstances, cut their coats according to their cloth. Some officers have taken houses which they have had to leave, paying a consideration to their landlords; others have paid higher rents because they were afraid to take their houses for longer periods. When a movement is announced there is no certainty that the destination will not be changed, and sometimes nothing is known until the last moment. It is high time that consideration should be given to these matters.

MOTOR VOLUNTEERS. GERMANY has found out how to secure at the lowest cost a valuable automobile service for the Army writes "L'Energie Française." A corps of volunteer motorists has been organised by the efforts of the German Automobile Club. It includes only Germans who are provided with certificates as chauffeurs and who own an automobile with at least a six h. p. motor. The volunteers engage to serve without restrictions in war time and to serve in time of peace for four years, in the course of which they may be called out three times for a period of ten days at the outside. Very slender indemnities are accorded these volunteers either for their own maintenance or for that of their machines, and the military authorities reserve to themselves the right of considering as legal periods of training the manœuvres of the automobilists.

MR. HAMMICK, Officiating Home Secretary, has had leave from Simla for Madras on account, we regret to state, of the rather serious illness of Mrs. Hammick.

THE Rev. Canon Dyer, Chaplain of Darjeeling, is appointed to officiate as Archdeacon of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Kitchin.

NEWS has been received from the Dir States that Mian Gul and Ahmad Khan have captured Janbatai Fort, and that the Nawab of Dir's levies have been compelled to evacuate the whole of the Maidan Valley, and have drawn towards Panjkora River.

THE Cocanada Chamber of Commerce has just issued its Report for 1905. Sugar cane cultivation in Godavery, pilferage of cargo at Cocanada, diversion of traffic to Bombay and Marmagao, Railway rates, and removal of the Sub-Court from Cocanada were among the principal subjects before the Chamber.

THE trial of the three men of Kuttra, Allahabad, on the charge of manufacturing counterfeit rupees, was concluded on Saturday last, the assessors returning a verdict of guilty. On Monday, Mr. Burkitt, Officiating Sessions Judge, delivered judgment, and sentenced each of the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Jirgas from Upper Swat and Dir are endeavouring to patch up some arrangements between the combatants in Jandol, and there seems to be a prospect of settlement. Desultory fighting is still going on, but it has not been thought necessary to move the British column beyond Chahdarra where it is now encamped.

THE Amir, according to news from Kandahar, has commenced widening the roads of that city and reforming the administration on the lines of the Indian Government. All petitions to the Amir are forbidden except through the appointed channels. Until now the Afghans held it their right directly to address the Amir, and the change is a most radical one.

OF which Delhi Durbar, we are asked, is the proposed marble column to be a memorial—of the historical occasion of 1877, when the Sovereign of Great Britain assumed the Empire of India, or of the Durbar of 1902, held in honour of an accession to the throne. The one event was unique, the other, in course of nature, must often recur. In "La Revolte de l'Asie," M. Victor Berard has much to say regarding the propriety of the latter Durbar, but few people question the political importance of the former. That, at any rate, should not lack its memorial.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"There has passed away recently at Kodaikanal one of its most hightly respected residents, after a long illness borne with great resignation, Captain Catania passed through a very eventful life, being one of the Mutiny veterans. During the Mutiny he, at the request of the British Government, raised two Levies, one of which he commanded. He also as a lad was present at the battle of Sobraon, and also fought in a great battle in 1855 against the rebel Ameer Ali and his Ghazis. After leaving the British Service he served his Highness the Nizam's Government for nearly 25 years, first on the Staff of the Regular Troops, then as Assistant Conservator of Forests."

AHMAD KHAN, the Chief of Barwa, who has made Mian Gul's adventure against Dir a possibility, writes a contemporary, is really a man of small account and consequently the success, which his levies have gained in Bajour is rather significant. It shows that contingents from other clans must have joined forces against the Nawab of Dir, and that the latter's authority has been shaken west of the Panjkora River. Last cold weather it was the Nawab of Nawagai who took up Mian Gul's quarrel with his elder brother, and as a number of the Nawagai tribesman are well-armed, the danger to Dir then was rather serious. But the Nawagai Chief withdrew his support, and the country settled down after a time. In the present instance there is apparently so much unrest all through the tribal region beyond the Swat River that the moveable column from Nowshera and Mardan has not only been warned, but has actually started for Chakdarrah. This is a precautionary measure, and its effect may be at once felt, for the Nawab of Dir will act more confidently now that he knows support will be given to him if his opponents attempt to cut him off from communication with Chakdarrah. As we stated a few days ago, the principal concern of the Government of India is to keep open the road to Chitral, but at the same time a display of force in the Swat Valley may prevent further tribal combinations against the Dir Chief. He has only been in possession of his State a few months since his father's death, and he has a good many enemies to contend with.

JAPAN AS A COLONISING POWER.

SINCE the Treaty of Simonoseki, which placed Formosa in the hands of Japan, writes a traveller in the "St. James's," sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to form a pretty good notion of the degree of aptitude which she is likely to bring to bear upon her task of making her rule acceptable to races beyond her shores. It was in Formosa that I was able to see something of Japan's first effort at colonisation, in the work of civilising and developing the strange and wonderful island which has come under her sway, and the following are some of the conclusions which I was able to form as to Japan's future right to be considered one of the colonising influences of the world.

Formosa, with an area of about 15,000 square miles, is about one-half the size of Ireland, being 250 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of 50 miles. It is traversed from north to south by forest-clad mountain ranges attaining a height of from seven to thirteen thousand feet. From their bases there extend to the coast broad stretching lowlands, plateaus, and ravines, while the north-eastern coast is ramparted by stupendous cliffs, rising sheer from the ocean to three and fix thousand feet.

Formosa is a descriptive Portuguese word, meaning beautiful. Sailing along the east coast, the earliest voyagers in those seas sighting the green-clad mountains, with peaks piercing the scattered clouds, cascades shimmering like silver in the tropical sunlight, and terraced plains waving with feathery bamboo, shouted, with glad surprise "Ilha formosa, ilha formosa!" (beautiful isle, beautiful isle.)

In any endeavour to study the task of Japan in the island this natural division of the topography is important. For, while her development of the low-land country is proceeding without a hitch, the mountainous interior has as yet defied her present efforts at subjugation. The latter is occupied, and successfully held, by a race of savages whose origin is still dubious. Some display Malayan characteristics, others suggest a migration from the Loochoo Islands and Japan, but their different languages suggest neither source and some of the tribes speak one which is singularly reminiscent of the Mexican or Aztec, the majority of their words ending in tl, as lukatl, a deer. These wild savages, who, like the Dyaks of Borneo, are inveterate head-hunters, are desperately opposed to the advance of civilisation, and will give the Japanese, determined and well-organized as they are, a good deal of trouble when the latter are free to turn a less divided attention to the matter. Their hardiness and virility are proved by the fact that for three hundred years they have maintained their independence and control of the large inland portions of the island against every attempt to subdue them.

The population of the lower hill slopes and the plains are composed of civilised savages, immigrants from China, and Japanese. When the latter took over the island in 1895, her task of colonisation was handicapped by the fact that the condition of the island was at its lowest ebb, after a prolonged era of maladministration and disorder. The Japanese found no machinery of civil government to hand, the treasury was depleted, the records were in a state of hopeless confusion, titles to land were entirely undefined, and there was no surety on which to identify existing plots. The railways, with rolling-stock and permanent-way, were in a state of ruin and decay, sanitation was non-existent, and the filth and squalor of the towns were appaling. In addition, long use had accustomed the people to this easy and negligent state of affairs, and ill adapted them to receive the new state of system and order which the Japanese were determined to introduce.

To confront a nation armed with no previous experience of colonisation with such conditions as these, might well seem to impose a task of hopelem difficulty. Moreover, the state of Japan's financial resources forbade her to attempt a solution of the problem by means of large or unproductive outlays; the Chinese inhabitants were hostile, and the savage tribes were unfriendly. Hampered by such unfavourable conditions, Japan, without a single administrator of proved experience available, was called upon to grapple with her first colonial task. But she possessed all the zeal of her recent conversion to European ideas, and determined to push them with an enthusiasm which forbade the thought of failure. Her colonial initiation took place nine years ago, and in view of her now assured success, how is it that she has triumphed over so many obstacles?

Two things were in her favour at the outset: one, the natural wealth of the island, the other the tractability of her new subjects. Japan based the formation of her first colonial government on the assumption that, however astute and businesslike the Chinaman may be, and however estimable for his private virtues, as far as civic capacity goes he is a mere child, and should be treated as such. Their government, therefore, was organized on consistently firm and paternal lines. In some respects they may have seemed a trifle arbitrary, but generally speaking, they have been fair and just. For instance, their scale of compensation for the surrender of insanitary properties has sometimes been inadequate, and although martial law is nominally at an end, some of its most irksome restrictions are retained. But their success must be judged not so much by their methods as by their effect on the subject, and there can be no question that the Chinese in Formosa are thoroughly contented, and would not for anything barter their present condition for the corrupt yoke of their own mandarins.

The constitution, laws, and machinery of government introduced by Japan are based on the model of a British Crown Colony. There is no representation, supreme authority being vested in the Governor-General, who is answerable to the Emperor through the Minister for Home Affairs. The island is divided into districts, under officers similar to district magistrates in India.

Another factor in Japan's first colonial success has been the abundant natural resources of Formosa. The island possesses gold, coal, sulphur, tea, sugar, and camphor. The latter is a Government monopoly, and its importance may be judged from the fact that Japan and Formosa practically furnish the bulk of the world's supply of this commodity. Its commercial value is great, as it enters largely into the composition of celluloid articles, and certain kinds of smokeless gunpowder. The quantity of tea exported is yet comparatively small, amounting to only about 20,000,000 lb. per annum, but it fetches a higher price than any other tea in the world, the chief market being the United States. Its higher value is due largely to its aromatic flavour, which is believed to be derived from the more primitive method of preparation than that adopted elsewhere.

Japan has now spent large sums on public works, and the inner harbour of Keelung, once accessible only by small sailing craft, will now allow a 3,000-ton ship to lay alongside the railway wharf. The opening of the harbour will have a great and stimulating effect upon the island trade. The Japanese have also done wonders for the internal communications of the island. Something like 1,000 miles of new roads have been constructed, and of 250 miles of railway projected, 180 have been actually completed.

Formosa is, in fact, becoming a startling object-lesson to China over the way of what the Japanese are capable. The conspicuous feature of the Japanese occupation is system and regularity. Absolute cleanliness is enforced in the towns, and outside every house is a box for the disposal of refuse. In the capital the Japanese have planted trees, and laid out broad regular streets.

Japan's only hope for the future lies in that national expansion of which we have been witnessing the first essay in Formosa. Her great and undoubted success there among a Chinese community cannot fail to impress deeply those who have witnessed it with the possible future which lies before such powerful reforming agency if once set in operation among the industrious millions of China proper. Her work in Formosa has shown her to possess in an eminent degree those qualities of energy, tact, and determination so indispensable to the task to which Providence is undoubtedly advancing her step by step.

IN Smyrna from the middle of December to February, thousands of kids are slaughtered every year and the export of their skins after superficial preparation forms an important branch of industry of the district. The skins are sold at prices according to quality and North America, France and England buy them in large quantities.

ROZDESTVENSKY A PRISONER.

THE REMNANTS OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

HUGE HAUL.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT WUSUNG.

FATE OF THE RUSSIAN ADMIRALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

The hospital ship Orel and a torpedo boat have arrived at Vladivostock

The reports that Admiral Rozdestvensky has reached Vladivostock on board a torpedo boat obtain credence in very high quarters at St. Petersburg.

The Russian public is being gradually initiated into the full extent of the naval disaster.

The afternoon papers at St Petersburg were to-day allowed to publish the first part of Admiral Togo's despatches, not mentioning the names of the vessels captured and sunk.

The captured ships Nikolai, Apraxin and Seniavin, have been safely brought to Sasebo and the Orel has been brought to Maizuru.

Six transports have arrived at Wusung and surrendered to the Chinese authorities by whom they will be interned.

A small Russian cruiser has entered Shanghai.

LATER.

The Washington State Department says it is officially announced at Tokio that Admirals Rozdestvensky, Foelkersahm and Niebogatoff are prisoners and that all the Russian battleships have been sunk except the Orel and Nicholas III which were captured.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tokio states that when the Suvaroff sunk, Admiral Rozhdestvensky transferred to another vessel, but was captured off Fumi yesterday severely wounded in the arm.

The transport Korea has arrived at Wusung badly damaged by shot holes and all her boats shot away. She fled directly the Japanese appeared, but was struck by several shells before she was out of range.

LATER.

General Linievitch on the 29th inst. forwarded a report from the Commander of the cruiser Almaz which was only published yesterday evening, and says that the Suvaroff Borodino, Osliabia and cruiser Ural were sunk on Saturday's fighting. After the Almaz separated from the fleet the battle was renewed in the darkness. The Almaz was unable to rejoin the fleet and proceeded to Vladivostock.

The details of the subsequent fighting are unknown.

The Almaz had five killed and ten wounded.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" says that the battle of Tsushima has decided the issue of the war and opened new ways for the currents of history.

The newspapers unanimously dilate upon the stupendous victory the full extent of which is now appreciated. They pay unstinted homage to Admiral Togo's gallant fleet and are awaiting eagerly the details showing how the result was accomplished.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL MESSAGES.

A telegram received on Tuesday night by Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul from his Government, states that battleship Orel has safely arrived at Maizuru and battleship Nicholai I, Senyavin and Apraxine at Sasebo.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by Mr. Hayashi Japanese Consul, from his Government :—

An official statement of the Russian losses so far ascertained is as follows :—The following six battleships sunk ; Prince Suvaroff, Imperator Alexandre III, Borodino, Osliabia, Sissoivoliki and Navarin.

The following five cruisers sank :—Admiral Nakhimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, Svietlana and Zemtchung. Coast defence ship Admiral Ushakoff and, two special service ships the Kamtchatka, Ilutish and three destroyers also sank.

Two battleships Orel, Imperator Nicholas I, two coast defence ships General Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Senyavin and one destroyer Bio ovy were captured.

Thus the Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships the aggregate tonnage whereof amounting to 153,411 tons, besides the cruiser Almaz which is suspected to have sunk.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Japanese Government —

The fifth report from Admiral Togo received on the afternoon of the 30th instant states that the main force of our combined fleet, upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian main force near Liancourt Rocks on the afternoon of the 28th instant, as already reported, stopped pursuit and, while engaged in disposition of surrendered ships, found in south-western direction a coast defence ship the Admiral Ushakoff. Thereupon the Iwate and Yakumo were immediately despatched to pursue and invited her to surrender, but the invitation being refused they sank her at 6 p.m and rescued her remaining crew of over 300 men. The cruiser Dimitri Donskoi was also found at 5 p.m. in north-western direction and was immediately overtaken and fired vigorously upon by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla. She was attacked at night by the second destroyer flotilla and was found the next morning aground on the south-eastern shore of the Urleung Island, off the Korean coast.

Our destroyer Sazanami captured towards the evening of the 27th instant in the south of Urleung Island the Russian destroyer Biedovy wherein were found Admiral Rozdestvensky and another Admiral, both severely wounded, together with 80 Russians including Staff officers from the Flagship Niaz Suvaroff which sank on the 27th instant, and they were all taken prisoners.

Our cruiser Chitose while cruising northwards on the morning of the 28th instant found and sank another Russian destroyer.

Our cruiser Niitaka and destroyer Murakumo attacked also at noon of the 28th instant, a Russian destroyer which finally went aground.

According to various reports hitherto received and statements made by prisoners, the result of the battle from 27th instant to 28th instant, is as follows :— Sunk : Prince Suvaroff, Alexandre III, Borodino, Dimitri Donskoi, Admiral Nachmoff, Vladimir Monomach, Zemtchung, Admiral Ushakoff, one converted cruiser and two destroyers. Captured : Nicholai I., Orel, Admiral Aprakine, Admiral Senkavin and destroyer Biedovy.

According to statement of prisoners the Osliabia was sunk about 5 P.M, on 27th and Navarin was also sunk. The Almaz on 27th instant was observed to have been disabled and in sinking condition, but her final fate is yet unknown.

Full particulars regarding injury to our ships are not yet in hand, but so far as I could ascertain none are seriously injured, all being still engaged in the operation.

The whole casualties are not yet ascertained. Those of first division are little over 400.

His Imperial Highness Prince Yorishito is in excellent health, and Admiral Misu was slightly wounded on the 27th inst.

The sixth report received on the afternoon of the 30th instant states the loss of Osliabia and Navarin was confirmed. Sissoweliki is also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of 28th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A RUSSIAN CRUISER STRIKES A MINE.

Lost with All on Board.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A "Daily Express" telegram from Tokio says that the cruiser Gromoboi leaving Vladivostock, apparently hoping to join Admiral Rozdestvensky's fleet, struck a Japanese mine and foundered with all onboard.

KING OF SPAIN IN FRANCE.

Cordially Received by the President.

LONDON, MAY 30.

King Alfonso has arrived in Paris and been most cordially received by President Loubet.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

The Probable Successor.

Mr. Gully has resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Lowther will probably succeed Mr. Gully as speaker.

THE JAPANESE PRINCE IN GERMANY.

Honours from the Kaiser.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Arisugawa and the Red Cross Medal of the First Class on the Princess.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

First Test Match.

In their second innings, England made 318 runs for 5 wickets

Tyldesley scoring 61 runs and Maclaren 140 runs.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Gratification has been caused in London by the exchange of telegrams between Lord Curzon and the Jijishimpo on the occasion of the latters donation to the Indian Earthquake Fund.

The naval victory has stimulated the popularity of Prince Arsugawa who last night received an ovation from a great crowd in Berlin.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount already acknowledged	48 210	7
Miss J. S Jones	15	0
H. N. J. Bagnell	30	0
In loving memory of Miss Jeeloobai Dorabji H. Ashburner	51	0
Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy	200	0
Hoar and Coy	50	0
Two Parsee of Surat	1000	
J. Crerer	20	
Cooverbai Fardunji Nariman daughter of Jamseji J. Modi in memory of her daughter Ratnabai	5	0
Dhunbai Kharsheji Madon in memory of her sisterve daughter Ratanbai	5	0
Sum collected at Mahableshwar at a Sermon delivered on 20th Inst, by Jivanji J. Modi	300	0
Hurribhoy Hemraj	201	0
Valabhdas Luxmidas	50	0
Goculdas Damodar	50	0
Esufally Surufally	25	0
Abdul Tyeb Ismailji	25	0
Canji Cullianji	20	0
Chotalal Chaturbauj	25	0
Morarji Canji	20	0
M. M. Burjhal	25	0
Total...	49,491	7

In the Brazilian State of Amazonas, which has 300,000 inhabitants, there is almost no industry, and no handiwork of any kind. Even in the chief town Manaos at the mouth of the Rio Negro, a place of 60,000 inhabitants, there is but one iron factory, one furnace, and one steam-saw. The consumption of manufactured articles in spite of this absence of industrial activity is very considerable as much for climatic reasons as because of the steady increase of the population in consequence of the immigration from other Brazilian States and from Europe. The damp climate causes all iron articles to rust, leather and stuffs to suffer from mould and rats. Moreover the preservation of most articles by repair is impossible owing to entire absence of the means thereto. When, for instance, the rubber-gatherers in the Amazon district break the weapons indispensable both for the collection of rubber as well as for their own defence, or a tool suddenly gets out of order, or their cooking vessels are injured, a new article must be supplied forthwith.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DERBY

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Cicero	1
Jardy	2
Signorino	3

THE POONA BOATING FATALITY.

THE FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

The remains of Lieutenants Davies and Punnett of the East Lancashire Regiment, who were on Sunday last drowned while sailing on Karakwasla Lake, were consigned to the grave in St. Sepulchre's cemetry this morning. The circumstances under which these two young officers lost their lives during a brief pleasure excursion invested their funeral with unusually mournful interest. They died together and were burried side by side amid the profoundest regret of all who clustered round the graves, and saw the coffins lowered in turn by a party of devoted non-commissioned officers of the deceased's regiment.

The coffins were covered with wreaths and were conveyed from the mortuary at Ghorpuri section hospital on two gun carriages furnished by the 18th Battery R. F. A. They were preceded by the band of the regiment, the fifes and drums, and by a firing party under Lieut. Burrows. Behind was a carrying party consisting of D. and G, Companies of the deceased who belonged to them and many non-commissioned officers and men of the 93rd Highlanders and Royal Scots who volunteered to attend. The rear of the cortege was brought up by the principal officers of the Poona division including Major-General Creagh, V. C. Colonel Mayne, Colonel Stevens, Colonel Carter, and Colonel Paterson. The subalterns of the East Lancashire Regiment walked alongside the gun carriages from the cross-roads at the rear at the cemetry the coffins were unlimbered and borne to their final resting place by a party of noncommissioned officers of the deceased's regiment.

The burial service was conducted by the Revd. E S D'Aallesio, Chaplain of Ghorpuri. Three volleys were fired over the graves and the fifes and drums filled in each interval. The bugles having sounded the "Last Post" the graves were closed over all that remained of the two unfortunate young officers. In token of sympathy lovely wreaths were sent by Major and Mrs. Webb, the N. C. O's and men of the East Lancashire Regiment, Corporals of the battalion, N.C. O's. and men of "D" Coy, the members of the Sergeants' mess, N. C. O's. and men of "H." Coy, and Officers of R. F. A.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

A BABU ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

Babu Surendrodnath Deb, a member of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, has been arrested for the murder of the young man whose remains were found last Sunday in the bathroom of a garden-house, belonging to the Raj family. The deceased was a young Uriya in the employ of the accused. A blood stained knife and deceased's blood stained clothes were found in a tank in the garden on the information of a fellow servant.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN TRAVELLERS.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The following Press Communique has been issued.—

In July 1902, the Russian Government notified the withdrawal of all restrictions against foreigners wishing to travel in Trans-Caspia, Turkestan and Russian Central Asia, except that visits to certain named places were prohibited.

The Russian Government have now restored the regulation restricting foreigners from travelling in their Central Asian possessions generally. The effect of this is that no foreigner can enter Trans-Caspia or Turkestan without a special permit from the Russian Government.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

COONOOR, MAY 31.

I regret to report the death of Captain Edward Stuart Begbie. The deceased officer took part in the Mutiny and, after being invalided from the Army, he settled down on the Nilgiri Hills, where he was exceptionally popular with all classes.

TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

On Monday night, says a Madras correspondent, Southern India was visited by a very heavy gale, accompanied in many places with thunderstorms and rain.

The force of the wind was so great that a mixed train full of passengers was blown completely off the rails and capsized near Conjeeveram, on the South Indian Railway. Fortunately no lives were reported lost. The accident delayed the mails for some time, but the line is now clear. No other damage by the storm is reported. Very high winds were prevalent in Madras on Tuesday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA MAY 31.

The following are the Native Cavalry reliefs for 1905-06 :—31st Lancers, Deesa and Rajkot to Meerut, 27th Light Cavalry Bellary to Jubbulpore, 18th Lancers Nowgong to Delhi, 32nd Lancers, Loralai to Rawal Pindi, 35th Scinde Horse, Quetta to Loralai and 37th Lancers, Fort Sandeman to Quetta.

The outbreak of glanders among the army remounts of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers has been checked. Between thirty and forty horses had to be destroyed.

The whole of the British Cavalry in India have been re-armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle. The question of equipment for carrying it is now being considered.

ARRIVALS, MAY 31.

Major Schneider, 113th Infantry, on duty from Deesa.
Captain B de W Welden, Leicestershire Regiment, on leave from Belgaum.
Lieut E W H Pritchard Connaught Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar
Major H H Butler R F A, on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES MAY 31.

Lieut Col C A S Montgomery, 109th Infantry, on leave to Mhow.
Major H H Butler R F A off leave to Kirkee.
Lieut E W H Pritchard Connaught Rangers on leave to Ahmednagar.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

A Delicate Situation.

A ROYAL CHAUFFEUR HELD UP.

VIENNA AND THE VATICAN.

MAY 12.

The extreme seriousness of the situation arising out of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's continued and obviously improper use of the sheltered anchoring grounds of the Annam coast, to say nothing of his procuring supplies of all sorts from what should be neutral ports, is only just becoming apparent to the Press and public in Paris. The Russian Admiral's long and almost unquestioned stay in Madagascar waters created the impression in France that such a proceeding was entirely lawful, and those who knew better lulled their apprehensions with the hope that, as nothing had been said, nothing would be said. Again, Frenchmen, unfortunately, do not understand the term "playing the game" : they have not been taught its meaning on the cricket or football field in their youth : consequently, now that the impropriety of Rozhdestvensky's proceedings has been demonstrated, there is a disposition to quibble over points of law and take shelter behind obvious fictions. "Rozhdestvensky never anchors within the three-mile limit ; he always takes in supplies and on the high seas ; he has no need for engineers or pilots," are some of the statements one hears, and, which are repeated until they are believed. It matters little so long as this way of looking at the matter is confined to the public ; but, there is reason to fear that M. Delcasse has not acted with the energy and sincerity which his position as the guarantor of French neutrality demanded, and, as the danger in the situation becomes more apparent and the actions of the Foreign Minister are more closely scrutinised, the insincerity of his position is likely to become worse.

With the exception of the "Journal" which has twice printed telegrams from its Tokio correspondent containing very grave and plainly worded warnings, the French Press employs a tone of surprised resentment in referring to Japanese demands. The relations between France and Japan are, at the present moment, undergoing a very serious strain, and that real anxiety is felt in Government circles as to the result. That a crisis has not yet been reached is evidenced by the fact that the President of the Republic is still absent from Paris, but it is quite possible that he will return several days earlier than he intended. Much depends, upon what took place at the interview between M. Rouvier and M. Delcasse on Saturday last, the belief being that the Foreign Minister, alone of the members of the Cabinet, is averse to according proper satisfaction to Japanese demands, and that if he has agreed to bow to the wishes of the majority, a satisfactory solution to the difficulty may be found.

The success which attended the opening performance of the present Italian Opera season at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, emphasized by the production of "Siberia," was still further enhanced this evening by the reception given to Mascagni's "Amico Fritz." Whether by accident or design the majority of the examples of the work of young Italian composers now being presented to French audiences are founded upon dramas of French origin which have obtained success on the Paris stage. In any case the fact is a fortunate one because a knowledge of the plot of a piece permits of a better appreciation of its musical setting. Thus "Adrienne Lecouvreur" and "Amico Fritz" were familiar even in a strange tongue to those who heard them and the same acquaintance with the works yet to be played "Fedora Zaza" and "Andre Chenier" will detract nothing from the welcome to be given them. Of this performance it must be said at once that in the second act Mascagni rose to a height he has probably never yet attained even in "Cavalleria Rusticana." The elements of dramatic interest lacking to a large extent in the first and third acts are present in the second. The overwhelming flood of affection which eventually drowns the selfishness of Fritz's nature and changes a pleasure-loving egoist into a man of wide and generous sympathies is a theme which seems to have appealed to all that is best in Mascagni's warm Italian temperament and it has found expression in a score worthy of his genius. Among the numbers calling for special mention are the Alsatian Folk Song, the Cherry Duet and the finale. The first and third acts suffer by comparison with the second but they contain much that is delightful to listen to. Mlle. Berlandi (Suzel) acted and sang with charming grace whilst Kaschmann (David) and Di Lucia (Fritz) enhanced the excellence of a very high-class company.

Romans are bemoaning the variable weather this year, while strangers are finding it perfectly delicious. The Roman is, however, a creature of habit, and he resents chilly nights and winter flannels in May, when he has always before been complaining of the heat by this time. At the Vatican the difference in the weather is seen in a more than ordinary amount of work being got through, and in a look of health about his Holiness which was lacking last year. In fact, Pius X.'s health is now quite what could be desired, and the excuse which he would have had last year for leaving the Vatican and going to Castel Gandolfo is now lacking. So it is, quite safe to predict that he will not do anything so sensational. The King and Queen on the other hand, live almost entirely in the open air, flying from the Villa, Ada, outside the Salaria Gate, where the Royal children are already quartered, to Castel Porziano, on the sea, in an automobile, his Majesty acting as his own chauffeur, and not always keeping within the speed limit. The other day he was on the long level road in the Campagna, along which you can see for miles, and, it being clear, he let the car go. Suddenly, as, though by magic three mounted carabineers appeared, commanded him to stop, which he did, and admonished him sternly not to do it again. When they had finished, the King quietly removed his goggles and hugely enjoyed their consternation. As he moved off he said : "Don't worry ; you only did your duty."

No matter what is said to the contrary, one of the reasons of Italy's continued dislike of Austria lies in the apparently insignificant fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph has never returned King Humbert's famous visit to Vienna, because—and in this lies the sting—the Holy See will not allow it. All Austria's effort to course with the hare and run with the hounds—that is, please both Quirinal and Vatican—only serve to make matters worse as far as the former is concerned. Lately the ground has been tested by saying that the Emperor Francis Joseph is too old to pay visits, that he will never, for instance, return that of the King of England, and that someone else will be sent in his place. But who ? Just here is another stumbling-block ; the only person acceptable to Italy would be the Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne, but he flatly refuses to lend himself to anything of the kind, as he is a devout Catholic ; and thus there is a new deadlock Italy does not fail to rub it in when occasion arises, as the Austrian Government is not Catholic as the Royal House, and resents the taunt that they are under the heel of the Vatican. However, neither of the two Powers can look forward to a better state of affairs, as even if the Vatican should "allow" the visit when Francis Joseph dies, his successor would certainly refuse to pay it, and then —war to the knife.

There has always been a species of mania in the Eternal City for the erecting of marble tablets to commemorate people and events. As long back as twenty years go it was proposed that one of these tablets should be affixed to the Villa Medici, the French Academy, to remind passers by and posterity that there the great Galileo was kept prisoner, from June 24 to July 6, 1633. France has always refused to sanction this step, just why it is difficult to explain, as when Galileo suffered there it was not French property. A new campaign has just been begun, taking the occasion of the fetes, for the unveiling of the monument to Victor Hugo in the Villa Borghese. The tablet would commemorate the blackest period of the life of the famous astronomer. He had just been forced to recant his great theory, and had been detained in the Inquisition in imminent danger of torture. At the Villa he was still a prisoner, but a comparatively tranquil one drinking in strength and force in its quite alleys for the future eight years of his life. Italy has done what she can. She has erected a small monument to him at the very door of the villa, with the following inscription : "The neighbouring palace, which belonged to the Medici, was the prison of Galileo Gelilei guilty of having seen the earth revolving round the sun."

The ingenuousness of tourists in Italy, and the avidity with which the foreign Press swallows stories about brigandage, has lately been most deliciously illustrated. A German gentleman having been left in charge of the estate, near Imola, of an Italian friend, was one evening riding along the public highway when his horse took fright, threw him and bolted. He picked himself up covered with dust, but little the worse, and lighted a match to see what time it was, but found that his watch had stopped. Just at that moment two bicyclists were in sight, and he went forward making signs for them to stop, and asking the time, but the men only grunted and pedalled furiously out of sight. About two months after the gentleman was reading a German paper, when, in a description of journey in Italy, he came across the following passage :—" One evening we had an adventure with a brigand. We were bicycling near Imola when an individual, in a long dusty cloak, suddenly sprang from the ground, and with a small lighted torch which he flourished with furious gestures demanded our watches. We, with great agility, but by the skin of our teeth, avoided the ill-intentioned fellow, and shouting that we had no watches, made off as fast as we could, whether followed or not we did not wait to see." Thus was our friend "idealised," and thus are stories about the fearful Italian brigands manufactured.

War or no war, the aristocratic Russian pursues his pleasures with an abandonment that speaks of unlimited resources or unlimited recklessness. The pleasures of the table are protracted to an inordinate degree. A lunch, in which the courses are plentifully watered with champagne, will spread itself through the afternoon. You may barely escape at five o'clock, though you began to eat at one. The host never sits down, plying his guests with a succession of good things, liquid and solid. Even the afternoon tea in middle-class circles is a very formidable undertaking. It includes dishes of various sorts, in which meat will certainly figure, and Russian tea, served in a glass with lemon, is, but the pale comparison to sparkling champagne. The appearance of the streets tells of wealth, too. No finer equipages exist anywhere than those which, horsed with coal-black steeds, dash at full speed, in lofty disregard for the mere foot passenger, down the central strip of wood pavement in the principal "prospects," as the wider streets are denominated. Holding the reins in his two hands, with arms outstretched, the driver, mediæval in dress, has the summary methods of a Roman charioteer. Indeed, there is something of Imperial Rome in this second capital of the Tsar.

INFANTILE MARRIAGES AMONG PARSIS.

It was well-known, writes a correspondent, that among Parsis, infant marriages were abolished and were not heard of until, recently, we find in the list of Parsi marriages a few cases of such ludicrous engagements. A few days ago in the village of Saronda in the province of Gujrat, a few weddings were celebrated in which we find one Koyaji Cursetji Bhesadia aged eight years was married to a child named Dinbai Hormusji Edulji Bhesadia aged six years, and in another case, one Dosabhai Ajdiarji Edulji Bhesadia aged four years was married to Kurhedbai Hormusji Edulji Bhesadia aged three years. We wonder if the young lady understood the force of her sacred obligations which she is made to undertake while she was still lisping and while she was scarcely able to pronounce the sacred words which were repeated to her by the officiating priest. If the married couple disagree when they grow up, it is open to them to apply to a Court of Justice for a divorce according to the Parsi law of marriage and divorce. It is a most unhappy undertaking, and the usage has been revived after a long interval of suspension.

HINDU WEDDING CELEBRATION AT SURAT.

A large assemblage gathered in the Mandap at Sheth Naginchand Javerchand Javeri's to witness his sons' marriage, when besides the prominent citizens and officers of Surat, on Tuesday wires our correspondent, there were also heads of Bombay European, Parsi, Khoja, Memon and Arab firms present. They were served with only sweetmeats and vegetarian food.

On behalf of the District Judge, Mr. Harvey, Mr. H. Brewin while addressing the assemblage said :—" We offer hearty wishes for the future welfare of the bridegrooms and hope they will follow their father's footsteps and will become the leading citizens of the city when they come to manhood. Mr. Naginchand has done good services to the city. Great help is given by him in plague times and fires and he was the first to come with five thousand rupees in relief of the Golwad fire. Besides this he has given a large sum in charities. Mr. Naginchand celebrated his sons' marriage with great pomp and in memory of this auspicious occasion he is kind enough to give rupees ten thousand for building an institution in connection with the Andrew's library ; rupees five thousand for building a Wadi for his caste men and rupees ten thousand in other charities, which will be appropriated to such institutions as advised by his friends. Thus, he has given rupees twenty-five thousand in charities on this happy occasion. Besides this, several miscellaneous items are given in charity and we congratulate him for the generosity which he has shown by the advice of the District Judge. We wish Naginchand, the great pearl merchant, a long life and prosperity."

After this the numerous presents were given to the brides and bridegrooms by the Bombay European firms, London pearl brokers and also by Arab, Khoja, Hindu, Parsi and Memon firms.

A big procession, from Sheth Naginchad Javerchand's Mandap started this evening, when thousands of people gathered in all the principal streets throughout the city. There were also present representatives of Messrs. Graham and Company, Finlay Muir and Company, Khan and Khan, C. J. Vakilna Greenberg and Company, Motichand Roopchand, Kesrichund Roopchand, Eso Bahadur Keswji Nathoo Sailor, Messrs. Khimji Assur Virji, H. Brewin, Mr. Harvey Balabhai Atmaram and Prince of Nandod, and also Messrs. Donald Graham, Kromm Inglis, Wilson Rome Blair, Schoolman, Haji Goolmahamed, Ismail Abdoola, Sakoorbhai Salehmahomed Dhurumis, Framji Lalkaka, Jamsedji Marker, Bomonjee Kabraji, Jamsedji Oonwala, Ibrahim Nooruddin and Arab pearl merchants. The brides and bridegrooms were seated on royal ambari elephants. In the procession there were several young boys and girls adorned with ornaments worth a crore of rupees Military, police and local bands enlivened the proceedings. Electric light and several beautiful decorations attracted thousands of people to the Mandap. The police arrangements were excellent.

ENGLISH STAMPS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would feel obliged if any of your readers who are philatelists could inform me, if they have heard of or seen any English stamp used in this country in payment of postage and what would they value a stamp of that kind which has passed through the Bombay Post Office in payment of postage on a letter. I shall be glad to allow any of your readers to inspect the stamp if they wish to do so.—Yours, &c.

E. COUTTS,

Admiralty House, 30th May.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard Municipal Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

EXCESS EXPENDITURE.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that owing to the cost of repairs to water carts and hydrants being in excess of the amount estimated, an excess of Rs. 1,400 had been caused over the grant of Rs. 60,000 provided in the budget. As the charges appertained to last year, he requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to an extra grant of Rs. 1,400.

Dr. Viegas submitted that the extra grant asked for ought not to be sanctioned as it was illegal and contrary to the orders of the Corporation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the extra expenditure.

STABLE NUISANCE.

Consideration was given to a letter addressed to the President from Mr. Tuljaram and three others, inviting attention to the stables that are being built at Mazagon Road, in front of several bungalows and at a distance of only about fifteen yards from the Bhandarwada Reservoir. The petitioners further stated that the stables would prove a source of danger to public health and that the water in the Reservoir would be contaminated by mosquitoes that would breed there and spread infection. They prayed that the construction of the stables be prohibited.

The Commissioner in his report on the above stated that the stable complained of would not be licensed as in the opinion of the Health Officer the proposed site was not a suitable one for stables.

It was resolved to inform the petitioners in terms of the Commissioner's report.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. M.N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary in a letter from Mahableshwar to the address of the Chairman, applied the Committee for an extension of the privilege leave granted to him, up to the 30th of June, on the ground that his health still continued bad.

The extension asked for, was granted.

IMPROVED CUTCHRA CART.

The Committee considered the first report of their Sub-Committee on a new type of cutchra cart. The Committee in their report stated that an improved type of cart constructed by the Executive Engineer be adopted in the building of the 102 cutchra carts sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution dated the 18th February 1904 the additional cost of Rs. 10,919 being met from Surplus Cash Balance. The Committee further stated that after careful inspection of the new pattern cart, they were of opinion that it was a distinct improvement on the cart now in use.

The report was adopted and it was resolved to forward the Commissioner's proposal to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the proposed addition of 102 cutchra carts of the improved type. The Commissioner was requested to submit at the end of the year a report as to the experince gained of the new cart.

The Committee then adjourned.

SONG AND DANCE AT MATHERAN.

The Rugby Hotel is doing its best to live up to the reputation which it long ago acquired for merry making. On Saturday evening last, Captain Swettenham arranged a very pleasant concert followed by Cinderella dance, which went with a go from start to finish. The proprietor, under Captain Swettenham's guidance, erected quite a pretty little stage at one end of the dining-room out of boards and empty wine-cases, which, covered with carpets, festooned with flags, and decorated with plants, presented an appearance of solidity quite sufficient to deceive those who had not, like the stage manager spent the day banging boxes into their place, and leaping heavily on the weaker spots to test their capacity. Save for an ominous crack now and then, when the more bulky members of the troupe began to dance, Mr. Bezonji's wooden fabric stood the strain well and even then majority of the performers were unaware ere this of the weight-bearing capacity of a few empty cases of chateau Lafitte covered with sheets of the daily journals. Mr. Wallinger opened performance with a charming violin solo to which Mrs. Audain contributed a well modulated accompaniment. To Mrs. Audain indeed the success of the concert is in large measure due ; for she played every single accompaniment to exactly suit the taste and idiosyncrasies of each performer ; and such a task is by no means an easy one. Mr. McCormack next gave a pretty rendering of "Awake," and was followed by Miss Foard, tastefully attired in a Bohemian type of costume, who played a Banjo Solo, 'the Darkie's Dawn." "In my Dreams," a very pretty song, was the next item on the programme and was sung admirably by Miss McLaren, whose clear strong notes overcame any lack of acoustic properties in the dining-hall, and blended harmoniously with the strains of Mr. Wallinger's violin "obligato."

Mr. Hardcastle gave us "Love's Coronation" as the fifth item and then made way for a Sextette, comprising Mrs. Swettenham, and Mrs. Ferguson and Miss MacLaren Captain Stiffe, Captain Swettenham and Mr. Wallinger, who sang the dainty ditty "Tell me, pretty maiden" from "Florodora." This elicited the first encore of the evening, and, indeed well deserved it ; for apart from the catchiness of the air, the six performers had evidently worked hard to perfect themselves in action and gesture.

An interval of five minutes then followed, during which ices, claret cup and other light refreshments, provided by the forethought of Mr. Bezonji, were handed round. Mr. S. M. Edwardes opened the second half of the programme with Somerset's tuneful ballad "Across the Blue Sea," giving Mrs. Audain a well-earned rest by playing his own accompaniment. Hardly had he disappeared into the "wings" when an elderly woman of distinctly doubtful appearance bounded on to the stage, and in a masculine tone informed the audience that she wished to be "a Lidy"—Her "coiffure" was a master piece of the wigmaker's art ; and the costliness of her black satin gown was relieved by the unassuming appearance of her not too Lilliputian feet, which, as she warmed to her theme, shot out from beneath its sable flounces.—For a moment we wondered whether she had been sent up for change of air by the Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, but the absence of any warder in the offing, and a glance at the programme assured us that this was indeed our worthy Stage-Manager, Captain Swettenham, in one of his lighter moods. The Rugby Hotel is unfortunately lacking in the comic element. We are so terribly sentimental ; and our songs are all about fair faces and fairer dreams, blue seas, lullabys, separations and memories of bliss. Captain Swettenham did well to introduce a more jovial theme. His appearance would certainly have raised a smile on the face of the Tiger. Miss Kennedy who was to have given us 'Sing me to sleep' was unfortunately indisposed and could not appear and her place was very kindly taken by Miss Shuttleworth, who received well-deserved applause for her rendering of that pretty ballad. The last item on the programme consisted of coon songs, Honeys, Sammy and Navaho, sung respectively by Mr. Edwardes, Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Shuttleworth, the choruses being sung in unison by the whole party. At the conclusion of Miss Shuttleworth's ballad the company danced a cake-walk up the stage, round it and across it, dividing and disappearing finally at the last bar, on the one side into the bedroom of a visitor and on the other into the verandah. This was vociferously encored and Miss Shuttleworth very kindly gave us her song and dance again, which brought a very excellent concert to conclusion.

Meanwhile certain dusky gentlemen bearing fiddles and other paraphernalia of the musician's art had been detected creeping up the dining-room steps, and began to settle themselves upon the stage while the chairs were being removed from the body of the hall. As the last chair vanished, they struck up a valse and the company commenced to dance. Two steps and an excellent set of Lancers were followed by more valses and it must have been 2 a. m., before the last reveller crawled home to bed. At one time it looked much as if some of us would make a night of it, and be swept up with the debris in the morning ; but we all got home some how, and are feeling all the better for a thoroughly amusing evening. Mr. Bezonji's stage is still standing and it will be a thousand pities if with so much talent on the Hill, another concert of this kind is not organised. We believe there is at least one gentleman on the hill, who has more than a speaking acquaintance with the bagpipes and a concerted morceau for this well-known instrument, the Jew's harp and the ocarina, would, so far from being "Vaere dreary," introduce a delightful change in the programme.—Matheran Journal.

THE Manchester district is a fine market for briar-root pipes from France and Germany, and thither hundreds of gross go. The French article is preferred on account of its careful make and finish.

SATURN'S TENTH SATELLITE.

WHEN we are capable of studying the conflagration of a whole universe at so vast a distance that light takes three hundred years to cross it—as was recently the case when a new star blazed out in Perseus and it was ascertained that we had just perceived an event which really occurred about the time of the Armada—it may seem odd that we should not know all about the solar system. But the official announcement from Kiel of Professor W. H. Pickering's discovery of a tenth satellite to the planet Saturn reminds us that there is still something to be done in this department of astronomy.

Saturn, though he is nearly eight hundred millions of miles away from us at his nearest approach, is large enough to be quite conspicuous. At present he is a morning star, rising about two hours before the sun, so that the early bird or the late bridge-player may perceive him glittering in the south-east. To the naked eye he presents a less imposing appearance than the nearer planets, Mars and Venus, or the giant Jupiter. But through a telescope of moderate power Saturn is the most magnificent object in the sky, with his wonderful rings, on which his numerous satellites may be seen threaded like beads at certain times. These rings are unique so far as we know; at any rate there is nothing like them in the solar system. If life were possible on Saturn, as is probably not the case in his present stage of evolution, the Saturnian night sky must present a most glorious feature—a great arch of light, brighter than our full moon, will be visible after sunset until the body of planet eclipses the solar rays, which illuminate it. However, it is practically certain that it will yet need millions of years to fit Saturn for any form of life that we can at all imagine, so that it is hardly necessary to consider how his rings would appear to the dwellers on his surface.

The rings of Saturn were among the earliest discoveries made by the "optic tube" of Galileo. For a long while they puzzled him greatly owing to the fact that, seen from the earth, they do not always look the same. Their plane is always changing, in relation to human observers, throughout a cycle of fifteen years. At one time we see them fully displayed in all their glory, when we are—so to speak—looking down on them from a point directly above their plane. Then they gradually begin to slope towards us, until the earth lies absolutely in their plane, when they are all but invisible. We only see their edge, which appears as a mere line of light too faint for any but a powerful telescope to descry. To Galileo it seemed as if the mysterious appendages with which his telescope had decorated Saturn disappeared entirely after the lapse of a year or two, leaving an ordinary round globe like the other planets. Tradition relates that he was so indignant at the apparent deception of his telescope that he refused ever again to turn it upon Saturn.

The earliest theory of the rings was that they were huge satellites, or ear-shaped appendages to the planet. It was Huygbens who solved their mystery in 1655, after watching their periodical change through the great part of its cycle. He was acute enough to perceive that all the appearances which had perplexed other observers, could be explained by the existence of a ring, girdling Saturn and constantly changing its plane in regard to the earth. The effect of perspective satisfactorily accounted for all that puzzled and annoyed Galileo, and later investigation has shown that Huyghens was right.

It was the same astronomer who discovered the first satellite of Saturn. The only satellites previously known were those of Jupiter, four in number, and our own moon. Huyghens then proceeded to put forward a pretty little piece of reasoning, highly characteristic of the age of transition from mediæval scholasticism, to modern science. The solar system, after this discovery, comprised six planets—Uranus and Neptune being still unseen—and six satellites, making up the perfect number of twelve. He was convinced that there could be no further members to discover, and ceased to look for more. The argument recalls that of the ecclesiastical astronomer who had forty years earlier, declined to believe in the existence of Jupiter's satellites because there could not be more than seven planets in all—since there were seven windows in the head, seven metals and seven days in the week! A definite end was set to arguments of this kind when Cassini discovered four more Saturnian satellites within the next quarter of a century. Two more were added by Herschel's great telescope in 1789, and an eighth was discovered at Harvard in 1848. By one of those coincidences so common in the history of science—where there seems to be a telepathic communication of great ideas—this satellite was independently discovered by an English astronomer only two nights later.

The recent discovery of the ninth and tenth satellites of Saturn illustrates a still more effective method of research than the telescope affords. They have both been detected, not by the human eye, but by the untiring and more accurate gaze of the photographic plate. The ninth was discovered in 1898 by Professor W. H. Pickering, to whom we now owe the tenth also. He detected it by the comparison of a number of photographic plates of Saturn and the surrounding region of the sky. A great number of stars, of course, always appear on these plates. Any planet or satellite which happens to lie among them can be recognised by the fact that it does not occupy the same relative position on plates taken on successive nights; it is moving among the "fixed stars." The method is simple enough but to detect the infinitesimal motion of the tiny grey dot which represents one of these new satellites is a feat of extreme merit.

The greatest discoverer of Saturnian satellites, however, was not an astronomer but a mathematician. Clerk Maxwell, the brilliant genius who first showed that light was really an electro-magnetic phenomenon and predicted the electric waves which are now utilised in wireless telegraphy—demonstrated in 1857 that the rings of Saturn could be nothing but an assemblage of myriads of satellites. He showed mathematically that solid rings could not possibly maintain their position as a girdle to the planet—on the smallest perturbation they would be precipitated in ruins on its surface. "Ruat coelum" is a phrase which would have a very real meaning in such a system! Their stability can only be explained if we suppose them to be swarms of tiny satellites—corresponding in size to the meteorites which flash into our atmosphere or the smallest of the asteroids which lie between Mars and Jupiter—revolving in order round Saturn, and so thickly set that from a distance they look like a solid ring. There must be Millions of them—so that one satellite more or less becomes of minor importance. Still it is always a feather in the cap of its lucky and industrious discoverer.

MONTE CARLO.

THE profits of the Monte Carlo Casino this year, which were to be announced at the general meeting of shareholders, amount to £1,440,000, nearly £80,000 more than last year. This does not by any means represent the whole profits made by the institution. There are no rates and taxes in Monaco, everything including the public works police, schools, churches and charities being provided for out of the funds of the Casino. Art and science are encouraged. The Prince himself is a scientist of repute, and his great Oceanographical Museum, which will be completed in about four years, is being built out of the price of the Concession. By a wise precaution, the inhabitants of the Principality and of the neighbouring department of Alpes Maritimes are denied admission to the gambling rooms. If foreigners do not know what is good for them, the Prince of Monaco knows very well what is good for his subjects.

Fifty years ago the spot on which Monte Carlo now stands was a wilderness of pines and cactus, supporting a few score goats and a stray donkey or two from the old village of Monaco. Even in those days there were gambling-rooms in Monaco but there was little money in the place and strangers rarely visited such an out-of-the-way corner of the world. The croupiers had plenty of time on their hands, and used to spend a great part of the day watching the roads through a large telescope. When a vehicle was observed approaching the town they scrutinised its occupant, and if he looked like a gambler they took their places around the table and prepared to give him an encouraging reception.

In 1861 the building of a Casino on the present site was begun, but soon came to a standstill the funds of the company having run out. It was then that M. Francois Blanc arrived on the scene. He had already made a fortune out of his gambling houses in Germany, and viewed the unfinished building and its potentialities with an expert eye. 'Tell the Prince of Monaco,' he said, "that I offer 1,700,000f. for the privilege of gambling and for the Casino as it stands. I must have his answer at once, as I am leaving to-morrow." The answer was prompt, and from that time—that is in 1863—M. Blanc entered into possession, and the place began at once to flourish.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
ASCENSION DAY.—June 1.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address.

SOME HUMOURS OF THE LAW COURTS.

MR. FOX RUSSELL, in the "Pall Mall," writes:—

During a somewhat varied experience of crime and criminals—gained partly at the Bar, partly on the Bench of a Court of Record in the midland counties, I chanced upon a few of the cases of humour which are thrown—very sparingly—into the desert of dry as-dust cases, most of them squalid and the vast majority wholly uninteresting. Some of these exceptions I venture to give below.

One of the earliest professional remembrances I have of a criminal court is of the Old Bailey, one dark foggy morning in November, when two "smashers"—i. e., manufacturers of spurious coin—were arraigned. Sergeant Sleigh, then a young aspirant for forensic fame had just been handed a "Dock Guinea" (a) by one of the coiners to defend the case. Sleigh accepted the fee and was taking a hurried glance over the depositions, when Smasher No. 1 turned to his companion in crime, and whispered hopefully:

That's a fly litte cove of ours, Bill.

Wot, our mouthpiece? (b) asked the other.

Yus. I seed'im bite the quid!"

Probably the Sergeant had been warned by the fate of a brother barrister who, not long beforehand, had hurried to the railway station just after defending in a similar case, flung down the shilling he had received as part of his fee and demanded a ticket for Birmingham. The clerk looked at it and said "Bad, sir."

Confound it! here you are, then! The barrister snatched up the Britannia metal disc, and gave the sovereign in its place.

Bad, Sir too! said the clerk.

At the Sessions a man was being tried for the theft of a pair of trousers. A "rising counsel" defended, and after a somewhat lengthened trial the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. This was the last case of the day, and the court was slowly emptying; the prisoner himself, however, remained seated in the dock.

"You are discharged: you can go," said his counsel to him, in triumphant tones.

The man shook his head, and refused to budge. "No fear," he murmured in a low voice: "I'm wearing the trousers!"

Sometimes the youthful or inexperienced advocate, in rashly pushing a cross-examination too far receives something akin to "a facer" in reply, and even the cleverest may sometimes be caught. The late Montagu Williams, one of the most able advocates that ever practised at the Old Bailey—and that is praise indeed—once came off decidedly "second best" in a verbal encounter with the notorious Benson, who had been brought up from Parkhurst Convict Prison to give evidence at the trial of the Scotland Yard detectives, arising out of the huge turf frauds upon Madame de Goncourt. In cross-examining this very slippery customer Williams—referring to a statement just made by the convict—a matter which he could not have heard of in prison—asked sharply, Who told you that?

Why, you did? was the wholly unexpected reply.

It was true. The advocate had mentioned it previously in the ordinary course of the case.

Just recently, in a fight over a bill of costs, learned counsel observed, in withering tones, to a witness—a law clerk—And all you did for this fee, then, was to walk up to see if the case was in the Cause List, and if it was not you walked away again?

And the witness most politely, and without the semblance of a smile, replied: Oh we always walked away again, whether the case was in or not.

Amongst answers we would rather not have received must also be classed one made by a witness in a police court some time back. The cross-examiner an attorney in a small way of business, was attempting to be severe with the inspector of police.

Is it not a fact, sir, he said, that when you went to the cottage of the prisoner's wife, you gave her a shilling?

Yes, it is.

The attorney smiled triumphantly up at the Bench.

Now, sir having admitted that, will you be good enough to explain why you did so?

Certainly, replied the inspector. She said that her children were starving and hadn't a morsel to eat, because you had bled her of her last farthing by demanding thirty shillings before you would go into Court to defend her husband, and that she had pawned everything she had in the world to raise the money!

The attorney asked no more questions, and gently subsided into his seat.

Another story of the Courts—illustrative this time, of the queer notions sometimes entertained by the twelve good men and true in the jury-box, was told me by the counsel who defended in a case of larceny at Quarter Sessions on the Western Circuit.

Recognising in one of the jurymen, the nephew of the prisoner, he thought the old man was safe to secure a verdict of acquittal more particularly as the prosecution were only able to present an extremely weak case against him. The Judge summed up in the prisoner's favour, but the jury said "Guilty."

Meeting the nephew, next morning, in the street my friend rallied him upon giving a verdict against his uncle especially as from the evidence, I certainly did not think he was guilty, he added,

Well no, sir, no more did we. But we thought a little imprisonment wouldn't do the old man no harm!

(a) A Dock guinea is the fee which a prisoner who has not retained the services of counsel or solicitor to act for him, hands to any member of the Junior Bar who happens to be in court at the time of the trial.

(b) Advocate.

THE SNYDER TORNADO.

100 KILLED: 150 INJURED.

ACCORDING to the Central News correspondent, the number of people killed in the tornado at Snyder is over 100, while the injured number quite 150. Many curious incidents are reported. Law-books letters, and photographs caught up by the wind at Snyder have been found at Fort Cobb, sixty miles away. Reuter's special service correspondent says the loss to property in Snyder is estimated at 350,000 dols. The tornado cleared a path about half a mile wide through the town. Not a vestige of any whole thing is left along its path. Stone buildings and factories fared no better than wooden cottages, and in places even the ground was ploughed up. The immense St. Louis and St. Francisco Round House was demolished, and the masonry scattered broadcast. Steam fittings were blown off some cotton gin boilers, and the iron doors of the furnace were found two miles away. The front of a stone building just off the tornado's path was sucked out, and a gambling hall with all its paraphernalia was left in plain view of people in the street. Twenty persons were rescued from a storm-cellar after many hours' imprisonment under the wrecked building above. In another storm-cellar, three persons were crushed to death. A little flaxen-haired boy was found amid a pile of wreckage calling for 'Daddy.' Nobody knows to whom he belongs. Every corpse found is without shoes, and in several instances the hair had been stripped from the head. As the bodies of the victims are identified they are labelled and placed on the shelves of a store which has been turned into a morgue. The Governor has requested the Mayors of different towns and the heads of charitable and religious organisations to collect relief funds

WHAT will be the effect of the loss of the West Indian mail contract on the revenue of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company? is the question now being discussed in shipping circles in general and shareholding circles in particular. It is generally agreed that although in losing the subsidy of £85,000, the Royal Mail Company has suffered a rebuff, the Company has at least secured a half-measure of victory in the fact that the Elder Dempster Line did not obtain the contract. What will happen now, of course, is that the Government will dispense its patronage amongst the two companies in the manner it pleases, and both the companies named will make bold bids for the lion's share of the mail-carrying. One thing, however, that stands in the Royal Mail's favour is that it has the sympathies of the majority of the Colonies. Despite that however, the company must suffer some loss of revenue; but if the new board recently installed in office lives up to the reputation it has already acquired, no effort will be spared to open up new sources of revenue, thus negativing, partially, if not wholly, the loss of the contract.

THE REALMS OF GOLD.

A CHAPTER FROM ECCLESIASTICUS.

The pride of the height is the firmament in its clearness,
The appearance of heaven, in the spectacle of its glory.
The sun when he appeareth, bringing tidings as he goeth forth,
Is a marvellous instrument, the work of the Most High:
At his noon he drieth up the country,
And who shall stand against his burning heat?
A man blowing a furnace is in works of heat,
But the sun three times more burning up the mountains:
Breathing out fiery vapours,
And sending forth bright beams, he dimmeth the eyes.
Great is the Lord that made him;
And at his word he hasteneth his course.
The moon also is in all things for her season,
For a declaration of times, and a sign of the world.
From the moon is the sign of the feast day;
A light that waneth when she is come to the full.
The month is called after her name,
Increasing wonderfully in her changing;
An instrument of the hosts on high,
Shining forth in the firmament of heaven;
The beauty of heaven, the glory of the stars,
An ornament giving light in the highest places of the Lord.
At the word of the Holy One they will stand in due order,
And they will not faint in their watches.
Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it;
Exceeding beautiful in the brightness thereof.
It compasseth the heaven round about with a circle of glory;
The hands of the Most High have stretched it.
By his commandment he maketh the snow to fall apace,
And sendeth swiftly the lightnings of his judgment
By reason thereof the treasure-houses are opened;
And clouds fly forth as fowls,
By his mighty power he maketh strong the clouds,
And the hailstones are broken small:
And at his appearing the mountains will be shaken,
And at his will the south wind will blow,
The voice of his thunder maketh the earth to travail;
So doth the northern storm and the whirlwind:
As birds flying down he sprinkleth the snow;
And as the lighting of the locust is the falling down thereof:
The eye will marvel at the beauty of its whiteness,
And the heart will be astonished at the raining of it.
The hoar frost also he poureth on the earth as salt;
And when it is congealed, it is as points of thorns.
The cold north wind shall blow,
And the ice shall be congealed on the water:
It shall lodge upon every gathering together of water,
And the water shall put on as it were a breast-plate,
It shall devour the mountains, and burn up the wilderness,
And consume the green herb as fire.
A mist coming speedily is the healing of all things;
A dew coming after heat shall bring cheerfulness.
By his counsel he hath stilled the deep,
And planted islands therein.
They that sail on the sea tell of the danger thereof;
And when we hear it with our ears, we marvel.
There in be also those strange and wondrous works,
Variety of all that hatch life, the race of sea-monsters.
By reason of him his end hath success,
And by his word all things consist.
We may say many things, yet shall we not attain.
And the sum of our words is, He is all.
How shall we have strength to glorify him?
For he is himself the great one above all his works.
The Lord is terrible and exceeding great;
And marvellous in his power.
When ye glorify the Lord, exalt him as much as ye can;
For even yet will he exceed;
And when ye exalt him, put forth your full strength:
Be not weary; for ye will never attain.
Who hath seen him, that he may declare him?
And who shall magnify him as he is?
Many things are hidden greater than these;
For we have seen but a few of his works,
For the Lord made all things;
And to the godly gave he wisdom.—"Daily News."

SCHILLER.

SEEING that a perfect ocean of Schiller articles has been poured out upon Germany within the last few weeks through the channel of every paper and periodical of the German-speaking continent, it is a little depressing to find that the good seed has borne but little fruit in at least one quarter. This fact came to light the other day, writes a London evening paper, when an unkind Army physician, in examining new recruits as to their general knowledge put the question "What is a poet?" Among the 174 answers he found several who explained. A poet is a man like Schiller. And finding, further, that out of the 174 elect there were 154 who knew Schiller's name, this inquisitive examiner went on When did Schiller live? Thirteen answers gave an approximately correct date, 54 a wrong date, and 97 had no suggestion to offer on the point. When Schiller's profession was inquired into one recruit said. He served in the Army; another He was an officer; a third He was a librarian; but the bulk of these scholars harked back on the fact that he was just a poet. The next question was What did he write? and no fewer than 123 able-bodied young Germans out of 174 could not tell; of 21 whose answers were correct, 20 mentioned "The Song of the Bell," the rest talked about Tannhauser, Lessing's Fables and the German national hymn Heil der Im Siegerkranz. One genius attributed Luther's great hymn Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott to Schiller, and some frivolous recruits cited the latest music-hall songs as being the compositions of the man whose praise and glory are re-echoing just now throughout Germany.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	10	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	10	12	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	46	41	124
Total plague deaths to date	291,942	246,616	
Same date last year	13	11	69

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	2

A FRENCH paper records the discovery of what appears to be the oldest love-letter in the world. It was written on a brick, about 2200 B.C., by a Babylonian to a lady living at "the two Sippars"—a city known to readers of the Old Testament as Sepharvaim. The lover's name was Gimil, and he writes as follows to Kasbuya—a word that means a lamb: "May the sun of Marduk give thee eternal life. I would fain know if thy health is good. Send me a message so that I may be informed of it. I am at Babylon and cannot see thee, and therefore am very anxious. Send me a message to tell me when thou wilt come, so that my heart may rejoice. Come in the October-November month. Mayest thou live long, so that I may enjoy thy love."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Rain has fallen generally on Burma Coast, Assam and Bengal, and locally in the interior of Burma and South Peninsula. Berhampore reports 4 inches of rain, Dinajpur 3 inches, Diamond Island 2 1/2 inches? Tavoy and Akyab 2 inches, Rangoon, Jessore Cherrapoonjee, Burdwan, Tinnevelly 1 1/2 inches, Mergui, Moulmein, Bassein, Tounjoo, Narayanguni, Negapatam, Madura 1 inch more or less. General rain may be expected in Assam and Bengal, and local rain in Burma. Local rain is possible in Bihar and South West Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 29th	83°	72°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31st OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Hundredths 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·691	NW	23	90·6	58·9	98	....	8·95	— 3·03
Jask	29·807	ESE	11	89·3	75·2	91	....	3·63	— 0·45
Muscat	29·09	SE	2	105·8	86·9	73	....	0·01	+ 2·99
Aden (12th)	29·810	E	7	91·3	81·8	84	....	1·96	— 0·19
Lahore	29·486	Calm	2	111·4	82·3	34	....	3·30	— 1·85
Sirsa	29·59	W	7	114·3	89·1	38	....	2·96	+ 0·19
Delhi	29·529	NNE	4	108·2	87·2	49	....	4·09	+ 0·11
Agra	29·512	SW	4	108·0	87·4	52	....	4·18	+ 0·02
Dawapore	29·589	ESE	3	101·9	83·6	76	....	4·31	+ 1·98
Allahabad	29·565	ENE	10	101·6	80·1	74	....	3·21	+ 0·94
Jhansi	29·555	WNW	6	113·9	93·7	41	....	2·12	+ 0·65
Jacobabad	29·59	S	6	117·1	92·1	55	....	1·58	+ 0·31
Karachi	29·677	W	21	92·9	80·7	79	....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·591	WSW	8	111·7	82·1	37	....	3·71	+ 0·39
Ajmere	29·63	NW	15	107·4	87·5	47	....	1·75	+ 0·29
Deesa	29·718	WSW	18	109·6	79·5	62	....	0·09	— 0·37
Ahmedabad	29·743	Var	5	109·8	84·1	63	....	0·05	— 0·53
Bhuj	29·718	WNW	27	100·3	80·0	78	....	0·59	— 0·03
Jamnagar	29·741	WSW	1	97·1	80·3	62	....	0·05	— 1·12
Dwarka	29·751	WSW	21	89·4	81·3	81	....	0·57	....
Rajkot	29·750	W	19	106·	?	94	....	0·04	— 0·69
Bhavnagar Para	29·755	NW	11	108·7	79·0	65	....	0·52	— 0·51
Veraval	29·764	WSW	9	87·1	79·8	84	....	0·00	— 0·71
Neemuch	29·547	WSW	18	103·5	82·2	53	....	0·64	— 0·75
Indore	29·682	W	15	103·6	78·1	55	....	0·47	— 1·05
Saugor	29·560	WNW	10	110·0	85·1	19	....	1·20	— 1·74
Jubbulpore	29·530	WNW	6	111·0	87·1	28	....	1·51	— 1·35
Hoshangabad	29·518	WSW	6	111·5	85·2	5.	....	0·78	— 1·26
Khandwa	29·658	NNW	4	107·2	82·1	47	....	0·06	— 1·43
Raipur	29·516	WNW	6	111·3	87·9	38	....	4·60	+ 1·28
Nagpur	29·558	NW	15	114·6	87·5	33	....	2·45	— 1·23
Amraoti	29·693	W NW	13	110·9	81·3	30	....	0·40	— 2·20
Akola	29·663	WNW	18	110·6	81·9	56	....	0·32	— 2·45
Surat	29·765	W	1.	94·7	79·1	65	....	0·43	+ 0·02
Malegaon	29·687	W	22	105·3	75·9	40	....	0·01	— 1·69
Bombay	29·789	WNW	8	91·9	81·8	70	....	0·08	— 1·22
Poona	29·762	WNW	22	98·0	71·4	50	....	0·03	— 1·52
Ahmednagar	29·713	NW	13	103·9	71·6	76	....	0·04	— 2·67
Aurangabad	29·632	WNW	21	105·5	74·2	36	....	0·05	....
Sholapur	29·7.0	NW	19	106·7	77·0	43	....	0·03	— 2·80
Ratnagiri	29·798	NNW	12	91·6	74·4	67	....	0·04	— 1·31
Bijapur	29·741	WNW	14	101·4	73·7	43	....	0·01	— 3·89
Belgaum	29·739	WSW	22	90·3	67·3	57	....	3·65	— 2·78
Mormugoa	29·803	N	11	90·0	81·9	74	....	1·16	— 3·31
Kurwar	29·806	N	6	89·5	81·4	7.	....	2·39	— 3·22
Mangalore	29·817	Calm	8	89·9	79·4	78	0·04	7·79	— 3·17
Calicut	29·809	NW	10	92·2	76·2	82	0·21	9·06	— 2·25
Cochin	29,812	Calm	4	89·5	76·6	81	0·48	14·19	— 14·22
Bangalore	29·795	WSW	12	90·8	69·8	72	....	6·48	— 3·32
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·673	WNW	5	106·4	81·1	34	....	5·12	+ 1·09
Masulipatam	29·658	SSE	11	96·6	79·6	98	0·04	8·95	— 0·23
Bellary	29·716	WNW	13	100·5	80·3	46	....	4·22	— 0·77
Cuddapa	29·636	SW	M	108·3	85·5	59	....	1·22	— 0·45
Madras	29·667	WSW	10	108·0	83·5	60	....	7·24	— 15·07
Coimbatore	29·771	W	10	93·4	73·6	78	....	4·58	— 4·07
Trichinopoly	29·738	SSW	8	105·6	72·9	75	0·06	6·35	— 7·90
Nagapatam	29·727	SW	10	102·8	74·0	78	0·58	21·34	— 12·03
Colombo	29·834	SW	13	86·5	79·5	85	0·01	3·38	— 19·34

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Ahmednagar and Poona and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Pressure is in consequence excess of normal along the coast from Karwar to Bombay and also in Gujarat and Lower Sind.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong over the Deccan, Sind, the greater part of Gujarat and at Neemuch and Karachi.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been from 8° to 11° cooler than usual at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Allahabad and Cawnpore and 7° in excess at Bijapur. The night temperature has been 6° to 7° in defect at Negapatam and Trichinopoly and 5° to 11° in excess at Jaipar, Lahore Hyderabad (Deccan), Mangalore, Nagpur, Saugor, Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy on the Malabar Coast and at Masulipatam, Surat, Saugor Bhuj and Karachi.

Rain.—Negapatam reports about three-quarters of an inch and Cochin and Colombo light showers.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country and only slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon. Winds are again increasing in force at Colombo.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 30.

10 p.m.	84·4

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 31.

6 p.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	89·9

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 31.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Eastern Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.
Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-5-03)
Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-5-03)
Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)
The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chin for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication 'via Kiachta.' The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).
The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.
At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (16-3-05.)
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted (15-5-05.
Cable Parmaribo Cayenne interrupted (25-5-05).
Both Colombo wires with Madras are interrupted traffic is being diverted through Calicut Tuticorin and Pamban
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending a. 8 p.m. of the 31st May 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	..	90 p.m.	...	Nil
Teheran	31		48 p.m.	...	16
Suez	31		30 a.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 31st May, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	0	1
Karachi	0	17	0	3
Madras	0	50	0	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 27th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 27th May 1905 by Council Bills	£2,251,323
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1905 to 31st March 1906	£14,248,677

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

A traveller complained recently to the guard of his train about its extreme unpunctuality and the latter resented the damaging statements. "I have been on the line now twenty-seven years," he began. "Have you indeed?" interrupted the passenger in sympathetic accents? "At what station did you get in?"

"I hear, Mrs. Parvenue, that your son is a great student, and spends most of his time over the midnight oil." "There isn't a word of truth about that oil, ma'am; we have gas all over the house, and Alfred has a whole chanticleer in his room. Oil, indeed!" and the haughty dame tossed her head.

He: "That young Dr. Jackson does more to promote the public health than any other medical man in town." She: "Is that so? I never thought of him as being specially talented." "No, but his father was the leading doctor here, and the youngster inherited most of the old man's practice, and now the old patients have so little confidence in him that they daren't be ill."

"Joseph," growled the mean man to his son, "what are you carrying" that thermometer backwards and forwards into the yard for?" "just want to see the difference in the temperature," explained Joseph "Well, let it alone" Keep the mercury runnin'up an' down in that tube an' first thing we know the thermometer'll be worn out an, there'll be another five shillings thrown away."

The death of Detective Mainwaring, one of the oldest Australian police officers, formerly a member of the London force and a soldier in the Crimea, was recently announced. The estate, mostly realty, has been valued at £7,146. By his will he divided it among his six children in a somewhat novel fashion. He ordered that six envelopes should be placed in a box, each child to draw one and have the portion of the property described on the paper inside the envelope.

Among the notable lady candidates nominated to serve on rural district councils in Ireland for which elections are now pending, is the Marquise dela Bedoyere, of Rosmead House, Co. Westmeath. The Marquise, who owes her title to her marriage with a French nobleman, is a sister of Lord Greville and the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, both of whom are members of the Westmeath Country Council. Another lady candidate is Miss Helen Violet Porter, who has been nominated as Poor Law Guardian for Clontorf West, Dublin. Miss Porter is daughter of Sir A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls. Her brother, Mr. Marshal Porter, a rising young barrister, served in the South African War in the Irish Yeomanry and was killed in the disastrous affair at Lindley.

Many and many a time has the country clergyman when visiting a house in which a death has occurred, to urge on the relations the necessity for not delaying the funeral—a week, ten days, for even longer In a cottage already taxed heavily to contain its living inmates. The delay is due to more than one cause; the family and friends can only be gathered together at week ends; mourning clothes are not made as rapidly for the poor as for the rich, though even more indispensable; and lastly and chiefly, the dislike shown to putting away their dead too quickly arises out of a dread of premature burial. Few people, perhaps, have any idea how ever-present and widespread is this haunting fear in the minds of the labouring classes, fanned into fresh life as it is by reported cases in the papers.

Considereng the all that has been advanced of late in favour of permitting the lower ranks of the Army to wear plain clothes when off duty, a proposal that is now occupying the attention of the military authorities seems a little remarkable. This is that of "extending the privilege of wearing Uniform on special occasions, other than political to such non-commissioned officers above the rank of sergeant as have held that or higher rank for ten years continuously before discharge and who are recommended as worthy of the concession." It may perhaps come as news to certain ardent "Army Reformers" writes a correspondent, to learn that Mr. Atkins is by no means averse to appearing in his war-paint when he retires into private life.

Quite the latest version of the inception of the great scheme which gave East London its People's Palace was given to a stranger seeking enlightenment on the top of a 'bus by a communicative driver. "There was a man wot wrote books: Besant was his name, and he had a sister who dreamt that he wrote a big book about a palace down 'ere in Mile End. He larfed at the idea, but wrote a book and made a pot of money and built the Palace." Who was the sister?—"Oh, she was a Mahatma, one of them as sees things other folk doesn't. Annie Besant! That's 'er. An' it's a pity she doesn't dream some more.

The question of multiplux telegraphy has at length taken a real step forward in France. Many systems have been invented, but they have proved either too intricate for practical adoption. M. Picard, an inspector of French telegraphs, has been more fortunate. By an ingenious use of the distinction between undulating and ordinary currents, he has perfected an apparatus at once simple and cheap, which can double the output of the wires without increasing their number. The apparatus is easily adjustable and can be used equally well with the Morse system of conventional signs, and with other systems employing ordinary characters. After being in use for a year on several long sections, it is to be brought into general uee.

Miracle working has broken out at a fresh point—in Algiers. A French peasant farmer of Mustapha, named Pons proclaims himself in direct communication with the Deity, who by his mouth comm

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE King's return from France is reminiscent (writes a correspondent) of the following incident, which took place at Dover not so very long ago. As the French steamer arrived the King happened to be walking on the pier at Dover in his undress uniform of a British admiral. Three nuns, who had been expelled from France were amongst the passengers, who disembarked. Never having been in England before, they immediately approached the wearer of the naval undress uniform taking him for the station-master. They explained to him in their native tongue that they wanted to go to Victoria, where upon the King in French said: Mesdames, I will escort you to the right train. He put them into a first-class carriage. They expostulated, as they had only third-class tickets; but he set their minds at rest by quietly paying the difference on their tickets himself.

Buckingham Palace was once the scene of a prize fight. It happened in this way: When the Shah of Persia was visiting England in the early seventies, a sergeant in the——Guards was one day on duty in one of the corridors of the Palace when he was beckoned into a room leading off the corridor by a very exalted member of the Royal family who put to him the staggering question: Sergeant do you do anything in the pugilistic line? The sergeant, considerably embarrassed, replied modestly, that he had had the gloves on, and thought he knew how to look after himself at a pinch. Well, said the great personage, I don't know that it would do for us to make use of you, but the fact is that the Shah is anxious to see a fight with fists between two Englishmen. Now, I want you to arrange this in the course of the next two hours. Find two men—not soldiers, if possible—and be out with them on the lawn at the bottom of the steps over there in two hours' time. Mind, this must be kept a secret. Get another sergeant to act as second with you. I will see you are exonerated from all blame if necessary. There will be a five pound note for each man.

The sergeant's task was not so difficult as might appear. The—Guards were then a sporting battalion and several more or less seedy "pugs" found it remunerative to visit the gymnasium and sergeant's mess to "put on the gloves" with one or another of the warriors. When these pugilistic gentlemen were not so engaged they usually foregathered at a neighbouring public-house. To this house the sergeant repaired and to his delight found two of "The Fancy" having high words over their cups. Gently and convincingly he explained to them his mission, and they gleefully fell in with the suggestion that a fight for £5 certain was better than a rough and tumble for nought save the pleasure of blackening each other's eyes. It was not easy to keep the affair a secret. But the sergeant managed tolerably well. From the quarter-master's stores and carpenter's shop he obtained ropes and stakes, and keeping his men under his personal observation he was able to have them facing each other in the ring at the appointed hour, a sergeant-major acting as the other second. Word was then sent by a servant to the royalties that all was ready, and shortly afterwards the Shah, with some members of his suite and accompanied by his royal host, appeared at the head of the steps. The fight was not altogether a success, for after about half a dozen rounds one man received a "knocked-out" blow, much to the apparent disgust of the Shah who it was stated, suggested that short work "a la Oriental" should be made of the loser. However, both men received their five pounds. We do not believe either story but thus they are told in "M. A. P."

The interest aroused in England concerning Captain Klado, by the publication of the Report of the North Sea Commission, has once more been revived by the publication of this officer's latest work, The Russian Navy in the Russo-Japanese War. Before the outbreak of the war in the East Captain Klado was a nonentity so far as the English nation was concerned, but in his own country he always has been looked upon as one of the powers to be reckoned with. His claim to notoriety is based on his marvellous insight and knowledge of nautical matters and his splendid oratorical powers. He is regarded, and rightly too, as the most powerful and convincing speaker in Russia. When any of the Russian admirals in the Far East have found themselves in the wrong and yet have been desirous of convincing their fellow countrymen that such was not the case, Captain Klado, who was serving as aide-de-camp to Admiral Skridloff in Vladivostok, was dispatched to St. Petersburg as their mouth piece. In like manner, Admiral Rojdestvenski selected him as the chief witness to explain away the North Sea Outrage, and the cordial support that the Tsar lent his Commander-in-Chief during that period, when all Europe was crying aloud for vengeance, is an eloquent testimony of the manner in which the Russian officer fulfilled his commission.

In private life there is nothing to distinguish Captain Klado from the ordinary run of humanity. He is of medium height, with dark hair, "coupe a la brosse," and a small pointed beard. He does not shine in conversation, and a knack he has of smiling feebly after everything he says seems to suggest that he is completely out of his element in Society. The moment he has stepped on to the platform, however, all traces of nervousness instantly vanish. His command of language is little short of marvellous. There is never a break in his speech, never a pause in search of an illusive adjective or an appropriate simile. The words flow from his lips like a stream of clear sparkling water, illuminated here and there by a brilliant flash of wit or a gleam of true genuis. From beginning to end he holds his audiences spell-bound. As far back as 1903, when the war cloud in the East was a mere fleck on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand, Captain Klado was busy lecturing in all the naval centres of Russia warning his fellow countrymen to arise and prepare for what would surely come to pass. With wonderful intuition he prophesied the downfall of Port Arthur and the destruction of the fleet. And Russia, steeped in indolence and apathy, applauded his rhetoric as wild flights of imagination, and slumbered on.

The Dowager Countess of Clancarty, whose funeral took place in Galway County a few days ago was of an age with the late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. Born in the same year they were married in the same year and they have now died within a few weeks of each other. After a married life of forty years the late Countess of Clancarty became a widow in 1872. She saw two Countesses of Clancarty come to Garbally, near Ballinasloe the seat of the family, and both survive her. The present Dowager Countess, widow of the fourth Earl, is a daughter of the second Marquis of Bristol, while the reigning Countess was well-known on the stage and is still remembered as Miss Balle Bilton. Lady Clancarty of to-day has won great popularity in the Earl's country around Ballinasloe by her kindness to the poor.

Antiquaries, like other mortals, have their disagreements, and even the Society of Antiquaries, who occupy the stately set of rooms on the left-hand side of the courtyard of Burlington House, Piccadilly, are not exempt from breezes. Considerable dissatisfaction with the rule of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Hercules Read of the British Museum, has been growing of late years among a certain section of the fellows. The annual meeting of the society for the election of its officials is usually a most tame proceeding the names of those suggested by the Council being elected en bloc. Last meeting, however, was an exception to the rule. No proxies were admitted, and the number in attendance on this formal occasion is usually quite small. Mr. J. F. Micklethwaite, the architect of Westminster Abbey was put up in opposition to Mr. Read. The effort to eject him from his long held position failed, but the division was a near thing—namely Read, 36: Micklethwaite, 34.

Lady Jephson, who is very pretty and a very popular woman socially, is also a woman of many accomplishments. She paints extremely well, and has had more than one picture exhibited and sold to appreciative connisseurs. She is a writer of no mean ability, and her book, recently published by Eveleigh Nash, with the happy title of Letters to a Debutante, promises to be a genuine success. It is replete with original ideas, and it has a charming value on account of the revelation of an agreeable feminine, modest nature. The writer also shows herself a woman of excellent taste, and one who is quite comme il faut with all the usages of the great world. The book is full of valuable hints, not only to debutantes, but to women in general and anyone who reads it will spend a most pleasant and profitable hour.

The personality of Herr Fritz Kreisler, the clever Austrian violinist, is exceedingly striking and it needs but a few moments' talk with him to realise that he is an artist possessing also a keen and thoughtful mind, and a bright intellect. His versatility is due in a measure to his mixed blood—his father was a German, his mother an Italian. In appearance there is happily, little of the stereotyped virtuoso about him. He has a well set up figure, dark, alert eyes, wiry black hair, combed back straight from his forehead, not worn long a short black moustache, and plenty of chin. He is an excellent conversationalist in no fewer than seven languages including English in which he is wonderfully fluent. Herr Kreisler gives only one recital in London this season—on the 29th. In the meantime he has left town for a short professional visit to Spain and Portugal, accompanied by his charming wife, who is an American.

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But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

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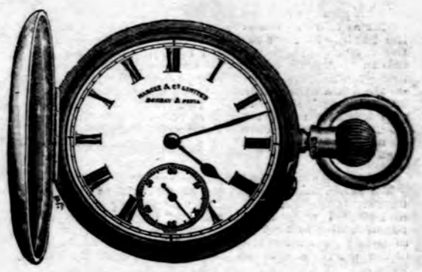

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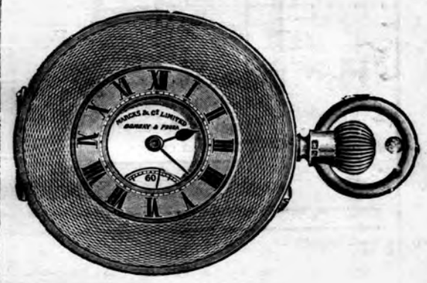

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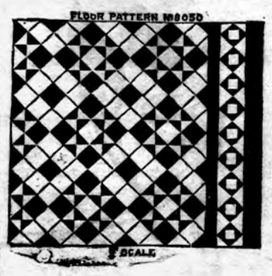

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